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THE SHOE TREE—Military boots hung in a tree in Frankfurt by departing discharged American soldiers.

## Pay Curbs Protested In Britain

Civil Servants Halt Work, Meet

By Michael Stern

LONDON, Jan. 10 (AP)—Thousands of government employees, including clerks and secretaries in Prime Minister Edward Heath's Cabinet Office, stopped work today to hold meetings and rallies protesting pay losses they are suffering under Mr. Heath's 90-day wages and prices freeze.

The protests, the first work stoppages in history mounted by normally unflappable British civil servants, were an indication of shortening tempers of workers, in and out of government, whose scheduled pay raises have been held up since the freeze took effect last Nov. 6.

The meetings and rallies lasted up to two hours and had a nationwide impact. They delayed travelers at airports, slowed preparation of welfare checks, stopped registration of births and deaths, halted tax collections, closed the reading room of the British Museum and disrupted routines in government offices of all kinds.

They also treated Londoners to unprecedented sights such as state functionaries, who usually carry nothing but carefully furled umbrellas, angrily waving protest placards in the precincts of Whitehall, the government center near the Houses of Parliament.

Unprecedented Walkout

Other kinds of public employees, such as postmen, electric power workers and railroad workers, have halted work in disputes with the government, but not the civil servants who do the day-to-day office business of the state. In a joint statement today, the two unions, which together represent 260,000 civil servants, said the stoppages were "a totally unprecedented phenomenon."

Behind the protests is a mounting dissatisfaction with the operation of the freeze. It fixed wages of public and private employees of the Nov. 6 levels and prohibited all increases, including those already scheduled to be given, until permanent anti-inflation controls could be enacted by Parliament.

However, the freeze did not cover fresh food, and the increases in fruit, vegetable and meat prices in the past two months have hit family budgets hard. Wholesale beef prices have risen 40 to 50 percent, with the result that it costs just under \$1 for a pound of rump steak in (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)



DELAYING ACTION—Crowds built up in passport control section of London airport yesterday as immigration workers joined other British civil servants in protest actions.

## As Watergate Prosecution Begins

### Hunt Pleads Guilty on 3 Charges

From Wire Dispatches

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—E. Howard Hunt Jr., a former White House aide who is one of the seven defendants in the Watergate bugging trial, pleaded guilty today to three of the six charges against him.

The prosecutor, Assistant U.S. Attorney Earl Silbert, told Chief U.S. District Court Judge John J. Sirica that the plea was acceptable to his office.

Judge Sirica, however, expressed reservations and withheld until tomorrow a decision on whether to accept the plea.

If all seven were to plead guilty, the evidence in the case in which Democratic officials have claimed the Republicans, including members of Mr. Nixon's re-election committee, organized

widespread political sabotage—might never be disclosed in the court.

Hunt pleaded guilty to charges of conspiracy to intercept telephone conversations at the headquarters of the Democratic National Committee, of intercepting oral communications through a microphone placed in the headquarters and of intercepting telephone conversations from the offices of an official of the Democratic committee and his secretary.

A grand jury had indicted Hunt on six counts. After his guilty plea on three charges, the prosecution withdrew the other counts.

Hunt could get prison terms of up to five years on the conspiracy charge and from two to 15 years on the other counts.

His guilty plea followed admissions by lawyers for five other defendants that their clients were inside the Democratic offices as charged, but that they had no evil or criminal intent.

Hunt is a former consultant in the White House. Mr. Silbert said, after Hunt's plea was entered, that he plans to bring Hunt before the grand jury that brought the original indictments. The grand jury, empaneled in June, is available for a total of 18 months.

After Hunt's plea, Judge Sirica brought the jury back briefly and told them the trial was adjourned for the day. The judge made no mention of what had taken place.

Co-defendant G. Gordon Liddy, former financial counsel to President Nixon's re-election committee, was allotted \$235,000 in Nixon campaign funds for security and intelligence operations. Mr. Silbert said today in his opening statement in the trial of the seven men.

These security and intelligence assignments, which officials of the re-election committee wanted to begin in 1971, were conceived as legal and legitimate campaign operations, Mr. Silbert told the 13-man jury.

An audit of re-election committee finances last August by the General Accounting Office disclosed that at least \$114,000 in Nixon campaign contributions had passed into the bank account of another Watergate defendant and all of it had been handled by Mr. Liddy, the prosecutor said.

He also said that the motivation behind the alleged Watergate bugging plot was both political and financial, although he did not go into great detail regarding the alleged political motives.

Mr. Silbert implied that campaign officials had no illegal or unethical purposes in mind for their intelligence operations.

Mr. Silbert said, however, that efforts were made to infiltrate the campaign camps of Democratic presidential hopefuls Edmund S. Muskie and George S. McGovern, who won the candidacy but was easily defeated by President Nixon.

The prosecutor detailed particularly an alleged unsuccessful attempt to place eavesdropping devices in Sen. McGovern's headquarters in the Watergate building complex.

He told the jury that a student was hired early in 1972 and instructed to get a job as an intern on the campaign staff of Sen. Muskie, then the Democratic front-runner.

Data on Muskie

Mr. Silbert said that the student, Thomas Gregory, was instructed by Mr. Hunt to keep him informed, through a variety of secret telephone numbers, of Sen. Muskie's schedule, contributions and other information he could find out.

After the April 4 Wisconsin primary, Mr. Silbert said, it was decided that Sen. Muskie was no longer the front-runner and Mr. Gregory obtained a job in McGovern headquarters.

The prosecutor said that Mr. Gregory would testify that Hunt wanted to know where the pictures were on the walls and where electrical outlets were located, and that he wanted Mr. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

## Sticking Point At Peace Talks: Defining DMZ

By Murrey Marder

PARIS, Jan. 10 (AP)—The United States and North Vietnam have backed away from their most extreme demands and are now bargaining coldly and toughly on the central obstacles that blocked a peace accord before negotiations collapsed last month, it has been learned.

A distinct chill in the bargaining as a result of the unprecedented 12 days of American bombing of North Vietnam hangs over what both sides now agree is the decisive moment of the war. Suspensions have intensified on both sides. The bargaining, however, has now moved back to the make-or-break issues of the negotiations between presidential envoy Henry A. Kissinger and North Vietnam's Le Duc Tho.

According to present thinking on the allied side here, by the end of this week it should be possible to judge whether the negotiations will move toward an accord or end in stalemate.

If the outlook is very bright by the end of this week, it is said, it would take additional time during the following week or more to conclude the Paris portions of an agreement. Afterward, even if all goes very well, it is estimated, perhaps two to three weeks more would be required to review the agreement in Washington and in Saigon and complete arrangements with nations which would participate in supervising a cease-fire.

Under the best of circumstances, therefore, this timetable would rule out any complete agreement by President Nixon's Inauguration Day, Jan. 20. It could, however, permit an interim statement.

DMZ Is at Issue

It is now possible to identify more precisely the key barrier to a cease-fire accord. This issue is whether there will be a firm, impenetrable dividing line between North and South Vietnam, or what amounts to a "porous" Demilitarized Zone between the two sides.

This is no mere technical question. The substance and the sequences of the entire agreement turn on it, for this will determine if there is to be a relatively "ambiguous" agreement or a compromise between ambiguity and precision or no agreement at all.

If the DMZ is porous enough to permit food, supplies and communications to pass through it, then it could also permit the passage of personnel, including political cadres. The distinction between civilian personnel and armed military personnel, however, can be a very fine and possibly meaningless one in such a case, Western sources emphasize.

Alternatively, if the dividing zone is absolutely solid, it could indefinitely wall off South Vietnam from North Vietnam.

A compromise on this core question can produce an agreement, according to informed sources here, if the opposing sides in fact are determined to achieve an accord, as each maintains it is.

At the White House, deputy presidential press secretary Gerald Warren declined to comment (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Setting Up Protocols

It marked the eighth time since the United States restricted bombing over North Vietnam, Dec. 31 that the experts have met. Yesterday, they held an eight-hour session. Their task is to work out the detailed protocols that are to accompany the main points of the agreement.

Their presence with the principal negotiators tomorrow would appear to indicate that the time has come to start fitting the protocols into the agreement, and that the two sides are drawing closer to agreement.

In addition to the extensive meetings being held, there is also apparently considerable homework being done. Following a dinner party with friends last night, Mr. Kissinger returned to the embassy residence for what (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

## Another Flier Decries Risks B-52 Pilot May Face Court For Refusing to Fly Mission

By John M. Goshko

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 10 (Reuters)—A B-52 bomber pilot serving in Thailand is facing possible court martial because of his alleged refusal to fly a combat mission over North Vietnam, the Strategic Air Command headquarters here said today.

The command identified the officer as Capt. Michael J. Heck, 30, and said he is a crew commander. A command spokesman said Capt. Heck, who is serving his fourth combat tour in Indochina, is permanently assigned to SAC's Second Bomb Wing, a B-52 unit, and his normal duty station is Barksdale Air Force Base, Shreveport, La.

The spokesman said Capt. Heck is "the first and only" B-52 crew member investigated on a charge of refusing to obey an order to fly a combat mission since the giant eight-jet bombers first went into action over Indochina in June, 1965.

The SAC spokesman said Capt. Heck was being investigated under Article 32 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice for his alleged failure to obey orders to fly a combat mission in Southeast Asia. An investigation under Article 32 is normally conducted as a means of determining whether grounds for a court-martial exist, he explained.

Capt. Heck is the only member of the six-man crew being commanded who faces the investigation, the spokesman said.

His alleged refusal to fly the mission took place on Dec. 27, nine days after B-52s began their raids against the Hanoi-Haiphong area.

Flier Charges 'Stupidity'

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—U.S. B-52 bomber crews raiding Hanoi were subjected to unnecessary risks last month because of "the stupidity and laxity of the Strategic Air Command," according to a copy of a letter obtained by the Los Angeles Times.

The letter, written by a B-52 (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

## Hughes Wins Court Reversal \$137-Million TWA Award

By John M. Goshko

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (AP)—The Supreme Court today swept aside the largest default judgment awarded in an American case, a \$137.6-million ruling in favor of the Hughes Tool Co. and against TWA.

Victor as the 12-year-old company as an end in a 6-2 decision. Justice William O. Douglas, writing for the majority, said the industrialist who was the owner of Hughes Tool Co. was "a fraud" and "a liar."

Los Angeles, a spokesman for Hughes' interests said that Hughes' decision might prompt the company to make his first appearance since the 1965, as last known to be in London.

New York, a TWA spokesman said that the airline still had a suit pending against Mr. Hughes in Delaware and TWA decided whether to pursue or study the high court's ruling.

The litigation has proceeded since the spokesman said, "TWA at this time has included the award financial plans and therefore this decision will cause no change in the corporation's financial planning."

Justice William O. Douglas, writing for the majority, said that the jet-aircraft transactions formed the basis of TWA's suit had been approved by the Federal Aviation Board, they would not be challenged in an antitrust suit.

Justice Warren E. Burger, dissenting along with Justice A. Blackmun, said that the court had made a sharp swing in the past. Formerly, he said, the court made slight changes in operation of anti-trust laws to accommodate other regulatory rulings. The chief justice called his ruling a surprise.

Justice Herbert Brownell, a U.S. attorney general, said as a special master in this case that Hughes Tool violated antitrust laws by delivering 63 jet planes to TWA in the 1960s.

Of the 63 planes were ordered by the Hughes firm to TWA in 1965, when he was 19 years old, from his father, an oil speculator who had founded the company in 1906. He made his first investment in TWA in 1939. He sold the stock in 1966 for \$546.5 million.

The tool firm manufactures more than 50 percent of the drilling bits used on drilling rigs around the world.

Through Summa and other personal holdings, Mr. Hughes has continued to control several hotel casinos in Nevada, an aircraft division, the Hughes Air West airline and vast amounts of real estate.

On the other side, West Germany has made clear that it will strongly oppose any attempt to change the special trading relationship. The basic treaty specifically calls for the two Ger-

## Italian Hunters Call a Halt

By John M. Goshko

VENICE, Jan. 10 (Reuters)—The 13,000 members of the Venice area's two biggest hunting federations have agreed to put away their guns for several years because wildlife in the region is close to extinction.

The Venice branches of the Italian Hunting Federation and the National Association of Free Hunters announced their decision here last night.

The decision by the two groups follows years of widespread criticism of the country's hunters. The Venice associations are the first in Italy to stop hunting voluntarily in an effort to preserve the environment.

However, officials at Common Market headquarters in Brussels tell a somewhat different story. They say that some countries, most particularly the Netherlands, have been raising the issue with increasing frequency. In fact, the Common Market Commission discussed the subject at its meeting last month and assigned its legal experts to start studying the relationship between Common Market rules and the German treaty.

The root of the problem lies in the 1957 Treaty of Rome, which formally established the original six-member European Economic Community. West Germany, in those days, took the position that East Germany was an illegitimate, breakaway state not entitled to international recognition.

Bonn contended that it alone was empowered to speak for Germany as a whole, and its allies gave their backing to this position. As a result, the Rome

## West-East German Treaty Touches Off EEC Trade Debate

### Partners Feel Bonn's Relationship Is Too Special

By John M. Goshko

PARIS, Jan. 10 (AP)—West Germany's move toward normal relations with Communist East Germany has set the stage for a conflict between Bonn and its eight partners in the enlarged European Community.

The special arrangement under which the two Germanys have been permitted to trade with each other without Germany paying the tariffs Bonn normally must level in a non-Common Market country.

That the two Germanys signed a basic treaty recognizing each other's independence, and that the other Common Market members are beginning to suggest the political reasoning of the special arrangement is no longer valid and that it should be terminated or modified.

Continue this arrangement, argue, places a major obstacle in the path of the market's next step toward a genuine com-

mon trade policy. It means that East Germany is treated one way by one member and another by the other eight.

There is also the fact that the special arrangement has given West Germany a big advantage in exploiting the lucrative and constantly expanding trade with East Germany.

It is not only a matter of months before all the other Common Market countries recognize East Germany, and they would like to use the improvement in relations to increase their own trade. But they cannot hope to compete on anywhere near equal terms with West Germany as long as it is able to offer the East German trade on a tariff-free basis.

On the other side, West Germany has made clear that it will strongly oppose any attempt to change the special trading relationship. The basic treaty specifically calls for the two Ger-

many to continue trading "on the same basis as before," and East German Communist party chief Erich Honecker recently told an interviewer: "I am not giving away any secrets by saying that this was done at the special request of Bonn."

In part, this is because West Germany does not want to lose the financial benefits of the trade. In addition, Bonn contends that changing the relationship would weaken its argument that the basic treaty does not preclude the possibility of eventual German reunification and thus would create serious domestic political problems for Chancellor Willy Brandt's government.

Publicly, Bonn's position has been to support the issue by contending that its partners within the Common Market are not really concerned about the subject and have not been exerting any pressure on West Germany.

However, officials at Common Market headquarters in Brussels tell a somewhat different story. They say that some countries, most particularly the Netherlands, have been raising the issue with increasing frequency. In fact, the Common Market Commission discussed the subject at its meeting last month and assigned its legal experts to start studying the relationship between Common Market rules and the German treaty.

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## Perjury Upsets Perjury Verdict Used on a False Implication

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (AP).—Supreme Court ruled today that perjury charges do not apply to anyone who tells the truth even if the implication is false.

Chief Justice Warren E. Burger for a unanimous court, reversed the perjury conviction of Samuel Bronston, producer of "El Cid" and other movie spectacles, on charges of giving false testimony in bankruptcy proceedings.

Charges had been lodged against Mr. Bronston, asked if he ever had a Swiss bank account. He testified: "The company had an account there for about 10 months, in Zurich."

Burger noted today that it was not the company, but the individual, who was the owner of the account. There is indeed an implication.

In the answer... that there was never a personal bank account; in casual conversation this interpretation might reasonably be drawn," the chief justice wrote.

"But we are not dealing with casual conversation and the statute does not make it a criminal act for a witness to willfully state any material matter which implies any material matter which he does not believe to be true."

Mr. Burger said that it is the responsibility of the lawyer to probe and question, to recognize evasions and to bring the witness back to the mark to flush out the whole truth with the tools of the adversary examination.

"In the Witness Down" "The burden," the chief justice wrote, "is on the questioner to pin the witness down to the specific object of the question's inquiry."

Precise questioning is imperative or there can be no perjury charge, according to today's opinion, Mr. Burger said that the conviction could not be justified by maintaining that the jury in the trial decided that Mr. Bronston intended to mislead his questioner. "A jury should not be permitted to engage in conjecture whether an unresponsive answer, true and complete on its face, was intended to mislead or divert the examiner," Mr. Burger said.

The opinion reversed a ruling by the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in New York City that "an answer containing half of the truth which also constitutes a lie by negative implication, when the answer is intentionally given in place of the responsive answer called for by a proper question, is perjury."

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MORE THAN ONE—Robert Bemish, one of those wounded in New Orleans sniping, said he was shot by a man other than the one killed on hotel rooftop by police in helicopter.

## Hotel Guest Says Slain Sniper Was Not One Who Shot Him

By George Lardner

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 10 (WP).—For as long as he could, 43-year-old Robert Bemish kept a careful watch on the man who had shot him as he stood near a hotel swimming pool here on Sunday morning.

"I was more interested in his rifle actually," Mr. Bemish said last night from his room at Baptist Hospital. "But they'll never convince me that the guy that shot me was the guy they shot on the roof."

He said that his assailant had a goatee and was about four inches taller than Mark Essex,

the 23-year-old terrorist killed by police later in the day. Mr. Bemish also is convinced that his stomach was wounded by a much smaller bullet than Essex's .44 magnum rifle would have fired.

"I'd got hit by a .44 magnum," he said, "I wouldn't be here. That would have left a hole big enough to drive a truck through."

Mr. Bemish smelled smoke from his eighth-floor room at the Doman Tower Howard Johnson Hotel Sunday a few minutes before 11 a.m. He opened his door and found the hallway filled with smoke. Light bulbs were bursting from the heat.

Ducking back into his room, Mr. Bemish hurriedly gathered some of his clothes, picked up his briefcase, and walked out onto the patio overlooking the eighth-floor rooftop pool.

"I was kind of congratulating myself," he recalled. "I figured I'd stay by the pool until the firemen could get to us."

Instead, he walked into a 2 1/2-hour nightmare—playing dead in the hotel pool while his assailant scurried about the adjoining rooms, hiding behind decorative bushes and brick dividers, occasionally darting into one suite, then another.

"I was just about to go back into my room for the rest of my belongings when this man stepped out from behind the bushes," Mr. Bemish said.

"He was good-looking... a light-skinned black with kind of a modified Afro... very military, very gypp-like. And yes, he had a goatee—at least he appeared to have one."

He also had a rifle. After spotting Mr. Bemish, he brought it up, took a careful, steady aim, and squeezed it off. He was about 50 feet away from me."

The shot in the abdomen knocked Mr. Bemish into the pool where his topcoat luckily "filled up with air, like a life preserver. I slowly worked myself to the deep end of the pool and just sat there. He never took another shot at me. I figured he thought I was dead."

Fished Out of Pool

Mr. Bemish, a vice-president of Star Broadcasting Corp., finally was fished out of the pool about 2 1/2 hours later. He last saw his assailant from 30 to 45 minutes before he was rescued. At Baptist Hospital, where he was taken first, he said doctors told him that he probably had been hit by a bullet from a 30-06 rifle.

"I remember speculating as I was falling, 'Oh, crapes, it's a small bore.' I figured it could tear me up inside," he said.

After that, Mr. Bemish did the best he could to play a floating corpse while keeping an eye on his assailant. He said his attacker had on brown pants and a light tan jacket and estimated that he was about 6-feet-8, Mr. Bemish's own height.

Rescued, the only sniper found by the police, was wearing green fatigue pants, black boots and a black shirt when he was killed on the roof of the 18-story hotel hours later. His height, according to the New Orleans coroner's office, was 5-feet-4.

Aside from the dread of drawing another, perhaps fatal shot, Mr. Bemish said, floating in the water wasn't all that bad. After all, he said, "The pool was heated."

Laboratory Aide Held For Hijacking Bid

NEW YORK, Jan. 10 (UPI).—A laboratory technician was arrested and charged with attempted hijacking Monday after he allegedly tried to board an Eastern Air Lines jet with two bottles of cyanide gas.

U.S. marshals said the bottles were discovered during a routine search of Hugh C. Ballantine, 27, as he was waiting to board a New Orleans-bound plane at LaGuardia Airport.

French Leftist Fined

PARIS, Jan. 10 (UPI).—A Paris tribunal today fined Alain Krivine, leader of the Communist League, a Trotskyite group, 1,000 francs for leading a street protest against U.S. Vietnam policy. The protest, on Oct. 5, 1971, turned into a riot.

## Europe Trip By Nixon Off For Moment

Visit Awaits Outcome Of Peace Negotiations

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (AP).—President Nixon's hopes to make a post-inaugural trip to Western Europe have been set aside pending the outcome of Vietnam peace negotiations, White House sources said today.

To demonstrate official U.S. desires for continued close ties with the Western Europeans—and to underscore the Nixon administration's efforts to revamp the international monetary system—Mr. Nixon at one point had been expected to make such a trip as early as February.

European cities most often mentioned as likely stopping points were Paris, Bonn, Rome, Brussels and London.

With the Vietnam war dragging on, and peace prospects there uncertain, however, advance planning for such a journey has been shelved, at least for the moment.

There have been protest demonstrations in several European capitals recently against the renewed United States bombing of North Vietnam.

Thus Mr. Nixon's travel desires have been placed on the same back burner as the planned visit to the United States by Soviet party Chairman Leonid I. Brezhnev.

Once expected here in the spring of 1972, Mr. Brezhnev has let it be known he will not be coming at least until the autumn—also, quite apparently, because of Vietnam.

Under Explosive Pressure

Soviet Scientists Report Turning Hydrogen Into Metal

By Walter Sullivan

NEW YORK, Jan. 10 (NYT).—Soviet scientists have reported converting hydrogen, very briefly, into a metal. The conversion occurred, they say, under explosive compression at 2.8 million times atmospheric pressure at sea level.

Hydrogen as a metal has hitherto been unknown on earth and determination of its properties is of major scientific interest. Metallic hydrogen is believed to be the chief constituent of such great outer planets as Jupiter and Saturn, as well as collapsed stars known as white dwarfs.

It is also, at least remotely, of practical interest in that some theorists have proposed that it may be superconducting—offering no resistance to the flow of electricity—at room temperature. If stable hydrogen metal with such properties could be made, this could revolutionize electrical transmission.

Other theorists doubt that hydrogen would ever remain in a metallic state once pressure was removed. And there are also serious doubts that it would be superconducting except at very low temperatures.

Nevertheless, three years ago the Soviet Academy of Sciences, at one of the "off-limits" laboratories also involved in defense work, has been working along very similar lines. Its report was published as a letter to JETP (the Journal of Experimental and Theoretical Physics), a Soviet scientific publication.

In the Soviet experiments, a cylindrical charge of high explosive drives a projectile into a compression chamber filled with hydrogen previously chilled to a liquid state. The change in hydrogen density as the liquid

is compressed is monitored by a gamma-ray scanning system that records the shrinking volume of the chamber.

At a pressure 2.8 million times that of the atmosphere, the Soviet group reported, the density of the hydrogen suddenly jumped from 1.08 to 1.30 grams per cubic centimeter. They took this to be conversion of the hydrogen to a metallic state.

In such a state the hydrogen molecules, each formed of two hydrogen atoms (as in hydrogen gas) break up into individual hydrogen atoms. Hydrogen gas readily liquefies at low temperature and can be frozen into a solid, but it is still formed of two-atom molecules and is not metallic.

When converted from gas to liquid, its volume decreases several hundredfold. When it goes from the frozen or liquid state of the gas, at room pressure, to the metallic state, it is compressed another 15-fold, although the conversion only occurs in the final stages of that compression.

However, judging from occasional disclosures of heavy air and water pollution in the controlled press and by travelers, the Soviet Union still has a long way to go to demonstrate the environmental concern that appears evident in Western countries.

The basic problem appears to be one of enforcement in a system in which one arm of the government, operating the monitoring service, would be expected to penalize another branch, the one running the polluting industry.

In a country like the Soviet Union, where production in many areas is still far short of demand, the need for keeping an industrial plant running may often be considered of greater importance by the authorities than pollution abatement.

Sen. Murphy said: "We consider we would be justified in seeking an international legal remedy to the threat posed to the welfare of the people of this country by continuation of the tests."

Sen. Murphy, who leaves on the tour tomorrow, said that the tests had exposed the people of Australia to the unnecessary dangers of increased nuclear radiation.

U.S. Capital Hails Chinese Acrobats

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (AP).—Official Washington turned out en masse and President Nixon sent special greetings to the Shenyang acrobatic troupe, the first arts group from mainland China to visit the United States in more than 20 years.

Secretary of State William P. Rogers welcomed the 77-member troupe to the stage of the John F. Kennedy Center Opera House, whose 2,800 seats have been sold out for their three performances.

The Chinese acrobats received a standing ovation and repeated curtain calls from the audience after their first display of acrobatics, juggling, magic and trick bicycle riding.

Husak Is Czech 'Hero'

PRAGUE, Jan. 10 (UPI).—Gustav Husak, General Secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist party, received his nation's highest award today, his 60th birthday. President Ludvik Svoboda awarded Mr. Husak a "Hero of the Republic" medal, the new agency CTK said.



PROTECTIVE CUSTODY—A 5-day-old orangutan, born at the Kansas City Zoo, was placed in an incubator in a hospital there to isolate it from human germs.

## Paris Security Is Stepped Up For Mrs. Meir

Tension Is Rising Before Her Arrival

PARIS, Jan. 10 (Reuters).—Tension over Israeli Premier Golda Meir's visit to France rose sharply today as Arab and Zionist groups and French security forces laid their plans for her arrival Friday.

The blowing up of the Jewish Agency's office and the death of a bomb-wounded Palestinian official here, both yesterday, came as a violent prelude to her visit.

A public rebuke for the Israeli leader from President Georges Pompidou gave a further controversial edge to her planned participation in the Socialist International conference here on Saturday and Sunday.

Mrs. Meir is among five foreign Socialist government leaders attending the meeting, which falls at a sensitive time politically because French legislative elections are now less than eight weeks away.

Despite President Pompidou's warning at his press conference yesterday that Mrs. Meir and the others would be regarded as "militants" and offered no government welcome, French authorities cannot ignore possible dangers to the Israeli leader.

The Interior Ministry is understood to be taking extensive security precautions, including possible temporary banishment from Paris of scores of potential troublemakers.

The Palestine guerrilla group Black September claimed responsibility for the bombing of the Jewish Agency's offices.

The guerrillas called it "a warning shot" before Mrs. Meir's arrival, but the Palestine Liberation Organization here condemned the bomb attack and argued that it was a Zionist maneuver designed to attract sympathy for the Jewish cause.

The death of PLO representative Mahmoud Hamchari, who died a month after a booby-trapped telephone exploded in his home, caused an outcry today in pro-Arab circles here.

Nine pro-Arab organizations called a protest meeting for tomorrow night and put out a statement demanding that France bar entry to Mrs. Meir. They said she ordered Mr. Hamchari's assassination.

Zionists and Arab groups are preparing demonstrations and counterdemonstrations over the next few days. The pro-Arab forces have scheduled meetings every day until Saturday to protest against Mrs. Meir's trip.

European Mussels Tested for Mercury

BRUSSELS, Jan. 10 (AP).—The Belgian Consumers' Association said today many mussels found in European waters have relatively high mercury levels.

An association survey concluded that British and Dutch waters were most heavily polluted with mercury and West German waters suspect. Danish, Belgian and French waters were not considered dangerous. The association said the U.S. Food and Drug Administration forbids the sale of fish and mussels that contain more than 5 of one part mercury in a million. In Britain, the group found contamination reaching .4 at Southend, .51 at Brighton and .53 at Portsmouth.

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## Trials of a Soviet Newsman in Washington

MOSCOW, Jan. 10 (AP).—The assassination of President John F. Kennedy and the tribulations of a Soviet correspondent in Washington during the trial were presented to television viewers here last night.

Soviet television broadcast the first of three segments of a new film called "Washington Correspondent." It is based on U.S. political events of the 1960s and dwells on the deaths of the Kennedy brothers and the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr.

From the first installment it is difficult to see what the point of the film will be, but it appears to be an attempt to draw conclusions about violence and political assassination in the United States. There is a sequence on Vietnam war protesters, almost obligatory in any Soviet film about the United States.

The film's central figure is a Soviet newsman, a correspondent for Soviet Press. It shows him working in Washington as President Kennedy ar-

rives in Dallas. An unobtrusive actor portraying an American television announcer describes the arrival and at one point shouts: "There is our Lyndon. Texas knows him and he knows everybody in Texas."

Takeoffs on Ads

The narrative is broken up by takeoffs on American television advertising, including an ad for bullet-proof glass.

The program portrayed the assassination with a fast-paced sequence of actual films, a background of wailing sirens, shots and pictures of confused and running people.

When Lee Harvey Oswald is arrested, it becomes clear that the Soviet Union is being blamed. Gromov is removed from the plane when he tries to fly to Dallas, and guards are stationed at the Soviet Embassy.

The television announcer, a wildly improbable caricature, screams that Oswald is a "Marxist fanatic." Gromov is badgered by some of his American colleagues to explain "why

Oswald was in the Soviet Union."

There are mysterious references to journalists wanting to see J. Edgar Hoover, the late head of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Clearly, some kind of conspiracy is afoot.

Gromov thinks the American media "are doing their best to make a political provocation" and that guards at the Soviet Embassy "look like a finger pointing at whom should be watched."

When Oswald is killed—again the film shows actual pictures—American correspondents start saying Oswald was "crazy."

Gromov telephones to his editor that "six ministers of the Kennedy cabinet, including Dean Rusk consider that the President of the United States fell victim to American rightists." Mr. Rusk was President Kennedy's secretary of state.

At the end of the first portion, Gromov and an American colleague agree that "troubled times are coming."

Russian TV Serial on Assassination Era



## Secretary Laird Is Right

Not a week has gone by since the President had a million lash Congress for daring to suggest that the time to get out of the Vietnam war is now. And yet Melvin R. Laird, who has been Mr. Nixon's own defense secretary the last four years, reports that the success of "Vietnamization" makes possible "today . . . the complete termination of American involvement in the war." Like those in Congress supporting a war-fund cutoff, Mr. Laird adds only one condition: The safe return of American prisoners of war and an accounting of the missing.

Listening to Mr. Laird, House Armed Services Chairman F. Edward Hébert, entirely an administration loyalist on the war, replied, "We have got to get that honorable peace." And what is that? "The honorable peace," Chairman Hébert explained, "depends solely on the return of those POWs and an account of the missing and I think you share that opinion."

"I do," answered Mr. Laird. We have not heard the White House lash Mr. Laird or Mr. Hébert for undercutting the Paris talks by their suggestion that, as the secretary put it, the United States has done "the most any ally could reasonably expect, for no nation can provide to another the will and determination to survive." Nor do we expect to.

Look elsewhere, at, for instance, newspapers which have been sympathetic to Mr. Nixon on the war. Last Friday, the Wall Street Journal said that "the one thing the Americans ought to insist on" at Paris is "a bare minimum of good faith in Hanoi . . . in blunt terms, the bare minimum of good faith means first we get the prisoners back, then, if they (Hanoi) like, they have their offensive. . . . By now the United States has done everything that could reasonably be expected of an ally; if Saigon does not in fact survive the fault clearly will be its own."

On Sunday the Washington Star-News declared: "We would urge that, if an acceptable and honorable political settlement appears impossible, both parties (at Paris) abandon the search and secure what is in their power to achieve: The end, now and forever, of U.S. air and naval attacks against North Vietnam and the withdrawal of the

remaining U.S. forces in South Vietnam in return for repatriation of the American prisoners of war."

Is not the point clear that it is not simply policy critics or political rivals of the President, but friends and supporters who are urging on him a course he apparently resists. Consider the list: the Secretary of Defense, the chairman of the House Armed Services Committee, the Wall Street Journal, the Washington Star-News? These are not parties which can be easily accused of being "irresponsible," the designation put on congressional Democrats last Sunday by the President's communications director, Herbert Klein. (That by his uncommunicativeness, Mr. Nixon has earned these italics for that title, appears incontestable. Last Saturday, for instance, another editorially friendly newspaper, the Chicago Tribune, said: "The situation cries for candor on the part of the President, and for explanations which have been lacking.")

Mr. Klein went on to claim that the President's 61 percent victory in the November elections had given him "a very clear mandate to proceed the way he has on Vietnam." It is a claim so flimsy and specious we question whether Mr. Nixon would dare make it for himself, should he deign to appear in public. For a good deal more than a judgment on Mr. Nixon's Vietnam policy went into that 61 percent. In so far as such a judgment did enter it, the vote was in our view a mandate for the "peace" which the electorate has just been assured was "at hand." It was not a mandate to level down-town Hanoi, or to continue putting American blood, treasure and, yes, honor at risk to a questionable political outcome in Saigon. Certainly it was not a mandate for Mr. Nixon to head again, as he evidently did last month, the pleas of the wily President Thieu and let go of the agreement that his and Hanoi's negotiators had put within his reach.

Mr. Nixon said last year that the war is no longer an issue among the American people. He is right: They all want out. For ourselves, we'll stand with Secretary Laird and the Star-News and, this time around, we fervently hope Mr. Nixon will too.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## The Trudeau Tightrope

The governor-general's "speech from the throne," opening Canada's new Parliament, reflects the tightrope that Prime Minister Trudeau must walk as the result of the October election. Mr. Trudeau promises concessions to the western provinces, where his Liberal party lost heavily; at the same time he has embraced much of the social reform program of the New Democratic party, whose 31 votes his government needs for a House of Commons majority.

For the first time, Mr. Trudeau calls for a guaranteed annual income for Canadians unable to work—a plank right out of the New Democratic platform; but, conscious of election backlash against the Liberals, supposedly for being too permissive, he also promises "greater emphasis on the need to get people who are on social aid back to work."

Mr. Trudeau reiterates the government's commitment to extending bilingualism in the public service, and to a multicultural society—efforts that aroused fierce resistance in the west, where they were seen as conferring special privileges on French-speaking Canadians, particularly those from Quebec. On these issues Mr. Trudeau rightly believes

there can be no retreat if bilingual Canada is to endure as one nation.

Altogether this is a parliamentary situation transformed from 1968, when Mr. Trudeau, an attractive new face in national politics, led the Liberals to sweeping victory and a margin of 83 seats over the Conservatives in Commons. Even staunch defenders doubt that Mr. Trudeau will have the patience and tact to manage for long a government with only a two-vote advantage over the Tories that must constantly placate the New Democrats. It will be a near-miracle if Canada can avoid new elections in 1973.

The prospect of political instability in Canada is always disturbing for the United States. It is especially worrying at a time when formidable economic issues divide the two governments. Americans may well ponder the dismal fact that the unprecedented resolution deploring American bombing in the Hanoi-Haiphong area, which passed the Commons without a dissenting vote last week, is one of the few issues on which Canadians of all parties can at present agree.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

### International Opinion

#### Rhodesia and Terrorists

Rhodesia, its efficient but small security forces dangerously stretched, has now to be vigilant on both its Zambesi and Mozambique frontiers, in places as far apart as Victoria Falls and Centenary. The two-pronged (guerrilla) incursions may be timed simply to support claims for more funds from the Liberation Committee now deciding on the future use of its war funds in a conference at Acra. It may also, however, mark a general expansion of terrorist activities against southern Africa, as may also the supply of modern weapons of Communist manufacture.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

#### Expanded EEC and the U.S.

The enlarged Common Market is certain to transform, if slowly, economic and political relations between the member states to

make Europe a powerful entity. But prospects for an integrated Europe appear as remote as ever. Western Europe's combined population of 250 million exceeds that of the United States or the Soviet Union. Collectively, the EEC economy is the second richest in the world, after the United States.

As the nine members of the European community are gradually pooling their national economies for the joint pursuit of economic growth, the United States may find it not as easy as before to tolerate economic inconveniences deriving from the expanded and more solid European front. An immediate clash between the two seems inevitable in the 1973 "Nixon Round" of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, since the EEC position is that the United States should not expect any compensations for trade and other damages in dealing with the solidified European economic front.

—From the Korea Herald (Seoul).

### In the International Edition

#### Seventy-Five Years Ago

January 11, 1898  
PARIS—A report comes from Missouri of a marriage by telephone, when the bride stood at the . . . transmitter . . . in one village to plight her troth to the groom in another many miles away. A clergyman and witnesses stood at each end of the wire to see that it was "clear" and that no "trick" purposes prevented a legal ceremony. "Central" saw that no time was wasted. The ease shows an example of technical efficiency, but perhaps a certain lightness to the matrimonial idea.

#### Fifty Years Ago

January 11, 1923  
NEW YORK—The United Artists Corporation has offered Jackie Coogan \$500,000 in cash and 60 percent of the profits on four films if he will make them for the corporation. This marks the first step in the Pickford-Fairbanks-Chaplin-Griffith-Ray combine to produce and handle pictures by other screen stars. Jackie Coogan, since his first appearance with Chaplin, has scored a remarkable success and his films are being shown throughout the entire world.



Claire Sterling From Rome

## The Man in the Foul-Air Mask

ROME—Italians got an unnerving whiff of the future last week when 50,000 workers in industrial Marghera, opposite Venice on the mainland, were ordered by local authorities to wear gas masks while at work all day every day, because of what the *Corriere della Sera* calls the city's "residential congregation of vapors."

This being Italy, the workers have naturally ignored the order. A reporter wandering through Marghera's thick yellow, red, green, orange and azure clouds of nitrogen oxide, sulphur dioxide, phenols, cyanide, formaldehyde, ammonia, acetylene, acid, vinyl and phosgene (a gas used to poison people on purpose in World War I) failed to come across a single workman wearing a mask. Nor, coughing, nauseated and red-eyed, could he even find one around for himself.

The workers said they couldn't stand the thing—the mask specified in the order is the heavy, full-dress number used in the last war—or couldn't breathe through it all day long, or got too tired to get through eight hours a day behind one, or it got in their way, or made them feel silly.

### 'Useless'

Spoken for Marghera's 406 factories pointed out that poison levels in the air weren't half as bad there as in a lot of other places, and said the masks were "a superfluous expense" (about \$2 million) and "useless."

The press, on the other hand, picked up the ball joyfully and ran. Columnists noted that three Marghera workers overcome by noxious fumes had been carried off to the hospital just a few days before, that 22 had landed there during the previous month, and that trade union leaders conceded this is now the "normal" casualty rate. They recalled that a parliamentary commission long ago ruled out any residential housing within five kilometers of Marghera because of the killing "mist" while 50,000 people are nevertheless living in the concrete jungles of Mestre a mere 500 yards away. The distinguished commentator Indro Montanelli demanded whether the 110,000 residents of historic Venice—themselves barely five kilometers from Marghera as the crow flies—should also be ordered not to venture out without gas masks, or be evacuated altogether. All newspapers prominently featured a parliamentary mission flying visit to Venice for "consultations at the bedside" of the world's loveliest city. Somebody remembered an American scientist predicting that nobody on earth would be able to go out-of-doors without a mask after 1965, observing that at least in this respect Italy is well in advance of the times.

At first glance, skeptical observers wondered if all this was quite fair. As the second largest industrial complex in Italy, Marghera certainly has some

nasty polluters. Petrochemical plants like Montedison's new plastics division—using unspeakably treacherous chemicals to turn out materials that might end up in Italy's newest useless gadget, the mini-kidneyway toothbrush—are the worst. But nobody has yet come up with precise figures showing how close Marghera's air really is to being mortally unbearable. For all anybody knows, Milan's or Turin's may be closer. Why pick on Marghera?

### Law Pending

One reason might theoretically be the fact that a half-billion-dollar special law to safeguard Venice is now awaiting final approval in the Italian Chamber of Deputies, after miraculously getting through the Senate. Since the law would limit Marghera's further industrial expansion, largely because its ugly breath is already such a pox on priceless Venice, Marghera's industrialists naturally oppose it. Not incoherently, somebody may have been trying to do them in the eye with these gruesome gas masks, so as to speed this worthy law upon its way.

Yet well-informed sources insist that this was not what Dr. Giuseppe Lo Giosso had in mind when, as director of the Venetian Labor Inspectorate, he issued his electrifying order. He was, they say, simply worried about the steady rise in the number of workers overcome by the gases and being carried off to the hospital. There are plenty of

figures about this particular phenomenon, indicating that if these workers aren't yet dropping like flies, the casualty rate is getting very close to an average one a day. What actually galvanised Dr. Lo Giosso into action was the prospect that a patient of this sort might also lawsuit on him some time day, for failing to do his duty.

In other words, he had the best of reasons—money, his own at that—to believe that Marghera's workers should wear gas masks. Whether or not Milan's or Turin's workers should too was not his business. Willingly, though, he has managed to make it all Italy's business. The average Marghera worker may not yet know what's good for him, and the two workers photographed as they groped around in those moon-masks may have done it merely for the benefit of the press. But the public at large could hardly fail to realize that those macabre photographs cannot be dismissed as science fiction.

Going on three years ago, Italy's state oil and gas trust, ENI, published a first rough estimate of how much it would cost to clean up the country's air, earth and water and keep them clean. The global estimate came to \$24 billion over a span of 15 years, or \$1.6 billion a year. At the time, the figure provoked a certain hilarity here. Hardly anybody seemed to care about the fact that Italian air, earth and water were (and still are) among the most polluted in the world. But quite a few do now.

## Nixon's Self-Made Trap

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—Even after all the bitter criticism of President Nixon's decision to bomb Cambodia during the Christmas holidays, there is still a fundamental philosophical difference here over both the bombing and the criticism.

The administration is defending its right to bomb the North Vietnamese back to the negotiating table, without consulting the Congress or explaining why the heaviest bombing of the war was used, not for military but for diplomatic purposes.

Just as strongly, Mike Mansfield, the majority leader in the Senate, is challenging this right in public, and though he reported to the President privately the strong resentment in Congress against the unexplained bombing, they did not discuss, let alone resolve, the basic problem of consulting on such questions in the future.

### Seems Confused

Even Nixon seems confused in his own mind about the obligations of the President and of the

Congress and the people at a time of difficult decisions.

For example, in a discussion of his philosophy during the presidential campaign on Oct. 21 last year, he said: "A leader must be willing to take unpopular stands when they are necessary . . . and when he does find it necessary to take an unpopular stand, he has an obligation to explain it to the people, solicit their support, and win their approval."

This, of course, is precisely what the Congress expected on the bombing decision and precisely what the people did not get. And the reason for this may be that, on other occasions, Nixon has taken a quite different position and suggested that the leaders of the country have an obligation to support him when he makes a hard decision.

Just five days before the President accepted the obligation to try to explain his hard decisions, he told the families of the POWs that the hardest decision of his presidency was the May 8 order to bomb Hanoi and mine the North Vietnamese harbors.

"It is often said," he observed on Oct. 18, "that when a President makes a hard decision, the so-called opinion leaders of this country can be counted upon to stand beside him regardless of party."

"Who are the opinion leaders? Well, they are supposed to be the leaders of the media, the great editors and publishers and television commentators and the rest. They are supposed to be the presidents of our universities, and the professors and the rest, those who have the educational background to understand the importance of great decisions and the necessity to stand by the President of the United States when he makes a terribly difficult, potentially unpopular decision. They are supposed to be some of our top businessmen who also have this kind of background."

"Let me tell you that when that decision was made there was precious little support from any of the so-called opinion leaders of this country who I have just described. . . . This comes nearer to the official attitude now: When the President acts, with or without consultation or explanation, he should be supported, regardless of conflicting judgments or even the dictates of conscience, and those who reject this view of democratic government are somehow regarded as unworthy."

For example, Dean Francis Sayre of the Washington Catho-

lic since 1970, cost estimates have gone up inexorably year after year, and so, among industrialists who once wouldn't have dreamed of wasting money on such nonsense, has the awareness that they can't afford not to. The multi-million-dollar ENI has led the way, with an office called Tecneco for research on environmental good housekeeping. Ravenna, once Italy's most ravaged city thanks in good part to ENI's huge artificial rubber plant there, is now the only city in Europe besides Rotterdam to have an elaborate computerized sensor-system, providing precise data on levels of air pollution in a hundred-square-kilometer radius, and "coefficients of tendency" with prevailing winds and weather, every hour of the day. When and if levels reach a danger point, emissions are automatically reduced and fuels changed, even if this means shutting down a department.

Similar systems are now being prepared jointly by Tecneco and the Italian government for other industrial zones, with one to be installed over Venice and Marghera next month.

Furthermore, Prime Minister Andreotti has instructed Tecneco to work with the Ministry of Scientific Research on a detailed sensor-system survey of environmental damage, with recommendations for action, to be ready for an imposing national conference in Urbino next June. Assuming the phosgene hasn't gotten us all here by then, who knows what wonders may not be in store?

## Viewing The Silent President

By Wm. F. Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK—On the whole, it is sensible to take the side of Congress against the Executive until you come close to splitting over into the kind of chaos carefully ended by Charles C. Gaulle when he filled up the great cavities of the Fourth Republic. We are not near to the kind of anarchy in the United States, and it is therefore operative presumption that it is White House has entirely too much power.

That said, one makes the distinctions. The Congress of the United States has luxuriated in hypocrisy for a very long time. On the one hand it resents the characteristic executive usurpation, the other hand it a) does nothing about it; and b) is always strengthening the hand of the executive. The typical bill passed nowadays by Congress gives the President the power to invoke the veto, but not to invoke this or that measure; gives him the responsibility for naming the members of the or the other board; passes sense-of-the-Congress resolutions while ignoring the simpler remedy of decreeing how things shall be. And of course in matters of peace, it is particularly fond of passing "lay inflationary" and expecting the President to veto them; or, if he fails to do so, contriving somehow to blame the President for the inflationary enues.

The focus of congressional sentiment, at this writing, is a recent bombing of North Vietnam and the refusal of Mr. Kissinger to appear before a Senate committee to "explain" the President's decision. All kinds of things are being deduced from the President's recent reticence, but a critical observations are usually left unmade, to wit:

1) A President who plays the press, as Kitchinville, Kennedy, is potentially more dangerous than the President who aloof from the press. Better the press should be presumptuous, skeptical of presidential operations than that it should be the President unceremoniously, in relation to his charm or open handedness.

2) What is it expected that Mr. Nixon would have said to the press to explain his decision, proceed with the bombing? "Mr. President, do you really believe that the carpet bombing of North Vietnam is going to bring Hanoi to the negotiating table with further concessions?"

How would Mr. Nixon have answered that question responsibly? If he had said that he believed the bombing would be effective, he'd have strengthened North Vietnamese resolution to resist the pressure of the bombing.

If he had said that he did not believe the bombing would work, he'd have raised the question of whether he had resorted to it.

### Petulance?

If he had said that he did not know whether the bombing would work, he'd have said in effect that he was indulging a petulant mood. Since presidential petulance has been the fireproof of a dozen Presidents, it is hardly surprising to expect that the public will forgive his indulgence.

3) But if he had looked calmly at his torments and said: "Well, my impulsive temper, and while back into the Oval Room, who he'd have been arrested moments later as the murderer in cold blood of Tom Wicker and Anthony Lewis. There are things you simply don't say—even though you give them expression. The man who trifles with me does not wish to live." This is the national motto of Scotland, and it is a maxim appropriate not to Dr. Strangelove, but to Aristotle. It is a personalization of the rule of good international behavior which support the peace. But it is unsmooth to invoke such truths in mid-discipline—and the wise ruler will avoid the temptation to sin, even rhetorically.

It is altogether obvious that Richard Nixon is up to. The who disagree with his decision are perfectly free to do so. Who should give them a more elevated scaffold on which to hang him? He is right, at this moment, to be silent. Who wants a chatty executioner?

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials, but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.



# 7-Million Mark Kidnapping Trial Opens

ESSEN, West Germany, Jan. 10 (AP)—A lawyer and an ex-convict went on trial today charged with kidnapping a market chain owner Theo Albrecht. Mr. Albrecht was released unharmed when his family paid a ransom of 7 million marks, the largest in West German history.

Heinz-Joachim Ollenburg, a 39-year-old attorney, and Paul Kron, a 40-year-old convicted bank robber, are charged with kidnapping Albrecht and depriving him of freedom. Both have said in statements to a police that they seized Mr. Albrecht and held him 18 days until they collected the ransom. Authorities hope trial testimony will reveal the whereabouts of half the ransom. Mr. Ollenburg led police to three dark forest caches containing half of the ransom. He says the other half was spent to pay off debts.



SHUTTER-BUGGED—Photographers crowd around dock in an Essen, West Germany, courtroom for pictures of Heinz-Joachim Ollenburg (2d from left) at his trial.

## Block All Trade Except in Copper

### S. Africa, Mozambique Also Snub Zambia

JOHANNESBURG, Jan. 10 (AP)—South Africa and Mozambique today joined Rhodesia in imposing trade sanctions against Zambia.

The state-owned South African Mozambique Railroads said it had agreed to a Rhodesian ultimatum to stop handling freight from the country or from Zambia. The ultimatum was moved yesterday by the Rhodesian government. It said the border with Zambia is a "hot border" because of terrorist activity and guerrilla raids against nearby towns.

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## London, Bonn Get Iceland Cod Protests

REYKJAVIK, Jan. 10 (UPI)—Foreign Minister Bjarni Agnoston today delivered strongly worded protests to Britain and West Germany after trawler support ships prevented Icelandic gunboats from taking actions against fishing-limit violators.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman said Mr. Agnoston delivered a strongly worded protest to British Ambassador John MacKenzie against an action by the British support and aid ship Othello.

The spokesman said the Othello on Jan. 8 prevented the gunboat Odinn from "taking action against the British trawler Marella PD 245, fishing illegally off the northeast coast."

The trawler was fishing inside the new fishing limit, extended from 12 to 50 nautical miles last September.

Mr. Agnoston informed Mr. MacKenzie that Iceland intends to "reserve its rights" for any intervention against violating trawlers, and that it cannot shoulder the responsibility for possible damages against a violator.

The second protest was handed over to West Germany's Ambassador, Mr. Axel Rowlitz, and concerned an incident on the same day where the German support and hospital ship Meerkatz-2 tried to ram a gunboat which was about to take action against two German violators, he said.

The spokesman said the Meerkatz "many times prevented the activities by the gunboat Agor against the West German trawlers Saxonia NC 471 and Berlin BX 673."

The Meerkatz repeatedly ignored international sound signals from the Agor and even tried to ram the gunboat which, at least once, avoided a collision by turning quickly to starboard," the spokesman said.

"The foreign minister protested strongly against this and pointed out that the Meerkatz ignored international rules of navigation," he added.

These are the first serious incidents involving foreign support ships which occurred after the fishing limit extension took place, a coast guard spokesman said.

Earlier several British and West German violators have had their trawlers cut off by Icelandic gunboats.

Britain and West Germany have never recognized the new fishing limit. The international court in The Hague has asked Iceland not to implement its fishing limit extension pending a final court ruling this fall.

The Icelandic government holds that the international court has no jurisdiction in this issue, however, and therefore has ignored its plea.

EEC Boycott Urged  
HAMBURG, Jan. 10 (Reuters).—Four West German coastal states today urged the Bonn federal government to ask all Common Market countries to stop importing Icelandic fish for a week in retaliation for Icelandic action in the current "cod war."

The states of Lower Saxony, Bremen, Schleswig-Holstein and Hamburg also asked federal Agriculture and Food Minister Josef Ertl to approve a proposed week's boycott of Icelandic fish landings in their ports, a spokesman for the states said after a two-day meeting here.

He added that the measures were an "appropriate reaction" to what he described as renewed Icelandic violation of international law in interfering with West German trawlers in the island's unilaterally imposed 50-mile fishing limit.

Portugal to Dismiss Anti-War Officials  
LISBON, Jan. 10 (Reuters).—Portuguese civil servants who took part in an anti-war church vigil on New Year's Eve here will be dismissed, the Interior Ministry announced today.

Following the church vigil, 15 persons were held in jail and about 80 others had their identities checked.

Today's statement did not indicate how many civil servants are to be dismissed, but unofficial sources said the number probably would not exceed a dozen.

Tokyo Envoy in Peking  
PEKING, Jan. 10 (Reuters).—Yuchi Hayashi, Japan's new envoy to China, arrived in Peking today. He speaks Chinese and is expected to serve as chargé d'affaires at the Japanese Embassy here pending the appointment of an ambassador.

## Hospital-Bound By Helicopter

By Thomas F. Driscoll

NEW YORK (AP)—Cities and states throughout the United States are gradually embracing the method used to minimize battlefield casualties: Get the injured quickly to first-rate medical care in helicopters.

Several types of helicopter ambulance service now exist around the country:

• Thirty-four state and local police departments operate helicopters capable of flying the injured to hospitals at speeds up to 150 miles an hour.

• Five counties in Mississippi have joined together as an Air Ambulance District to levy a small property tax to pay for an ambulance copier program which began last winter.

• Denver operates a jet copter purchased by a nonprofit corporation and used for police patrol when not transporting the sick or injured.

• Accident victims in Indianapolis ride in a helicopter that is jointly owned and operated by six public agencies.

• The federal government has decided to expand to about 20 more communities the program known as Project MAST. An acronym for Military Assistance to Safety and Traffic, the program provides military helicopters for civilian emergencies on a 24-hour basis.

A number of states have set up trauma centers in hospitals, and, in addition to ground ambulances, publicly owned helicopters are used to transport patients to these centers for specialized care for shock, burns, cuts, bullet wounds, suffocation and poisoning.

Illinois has established 20 of 40 planned trauma centers by up-

AP.  
A Maryland State Police helicopter waits at the scene of an accident to fly a victim to a hospital.



grading emergency room service in designated hospitals. State helicopters are available for long-distance flights to these centers.

Maryland operates what is probably the finest combination helicopter-trauma center program. The Maryland State Police center with four jet helicopters, each capable of transporting two accident victims and a medical attendant.

The four copters are based in different parts of the state, and anyone who suffers a life-threatening injury can be flown in an hour or less to the University of Maryland's Center for the Study of Trauma, in Baltimore.

Wallace Shooting

One of these copters was in the air, ready to fly Gov. George Wallace to the hospital after he was shot at a shopping center in Laurel, Md., last May. However, the Secret Service, being unfamiliar with the program, ordered him taken by ground ambulance to Silver Spring. This trip, according to state police, took three times as long as a copter flight, and the hospital in Silver Spring was not as well

equipped for such an emergency as the Center for the Study of Trauma.

The center is in a four-story wing of the university hospital and is staffed by about 150 doctors, nurses, technicians, and others.

Between October, 1971, and March, 1972, the trauma center admitted 178 patients, all in danger of death. About 80 percent of them arrived by helicopter, and 83 percent of them survived.

"If they hadn't been brought to the center, the mortality rate would have been more than 50 percent," said Dr. James R. Dunn, 2d, a neurosurgeon and former clinical director of the center. "We've become dependent on the helicopter. We'd almost be out of business without it. The important thing is to get the patient to the trauma center as soon as possible. We tell the helicopter pilot: 'Don't waste time at the scene. Scoop 'em up and bring 'em in.'"

The Maryland State Police, for their part, have mutual feelings of dependence. "Without the trauma center we'd be nothing," said Capt. Frank D. Hudson, chief

of the aviation division. "Just to pick a patient up and go scooting off to a hospital doesn't mean a thing unless the hospital can treat the patient properly."

This feeling has spread across the country. People everywhere have come to realize that not every hospital can provide adequate emergency care. This is particularly true in rural areas, which is why five counties around Hattiesburg last year formed the Southeast Mississippi Air Ambulance Service District and bought a helicopter equipped as an ambulance.

The Mississippi program is the first in the country which is supported entirely by local tax income and patients' fees. The tax is levied on property at the rate of one mill. Thus, property assessed at \$2,000 would mean an annual tax bill of \$2. Fees are \$25 for picking up a patient, plus \$2 a minute of flying time. An average trip takes 10 minutes, so an average bill is \$45.

All of the helicopters used by these civilian agencies are powered by either single turbine or jet engines. Capable of holding two patients on litters, the copters cruise at a speed of about 130 miles an hour. Depending on how they are equipped, they cost anywhere from \$100,000 to \$175,000, but some agencies have cut down the cost by buying secondhand machines.

The civilian helicopter industry has criticized MAST as government intrusion into business, but the U.S. Defense Department says it will get out whenever local helicopter ambulance programs are set up to replace MAST. Civilian or military, the helicopter ambulance has arrived, and lives are being saved every day because of it.

## Last of the Big-Time Milliners

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, Jan. 10 (UPI)—One of Mrs. Georges Pompidou's first reactions when she became France's First Lady was: "And now, I'll have to wear hats. Quelle horreur!" But later on, she said: "I realized it helped the hat business. So, in a way, I am glad."

The black veil that the Duchess of Windsor wore at her husband's funeral in England was much admired. Everybody remarked its elegant proportions. So much so that she was later asked to donate it to the Museum of Westminster.

In both cases, the woman behind the hat pins was Madame Paulette, who is the last of the big-time milliners. Hats are out, but Paulette, somehow, is not. Against all odds, year in and year out, she has been making her collections since 1939. She is the last survivor of a light and airy class, which recalls Marie Antoinette's fluffs and follies.

An optimistic person, without the slightest chip on her shoulder, Paulette is getting her next spring collection ready—100 hats, as usual. In 1950, there were still at least 15 milliners left in Paris and the chapeau season, which preceded the couture season, was a considerable event. Now, Paulette is all alone.

Her hats may not sell the way they used to, but the fact that she still has a solid business is a phenomenon of sorts. Besides coiffing elegant women, who frequent official receptions, races and society weddings, she has managed to survive by catering to the world market. Twice a



Madame Paulette ... Since 1939.

year, buyers from all over the world come to see her collections. Then, they buy hats and copy them, in the way buyers deal with couture dresses.

The best market, Paulette said, is in England. "English women still wear hats because they have a natural sense of decorum. Lady Soames, for one, would never go to a reception, ball, or Queen Elizabeth seems to have been born with a hat on her head and that helps to set the tone. As a result, Paulette has a bustling ready-made hat department at Harrod's in London. She is about to launch a cheaper, Miss Paulette line for the junior crowd.

American department stores, which have to have a hat counter, however small, are also good customers. Saks, however,

dropped its Paulette counter after seven years. But she still gets good orders from such hat makers as Adolfo and Miss Alice, in France, where she used to make hats for the couture collections. Paulette is now more involved with the young and active ready-to-wear designers whose collections are shown with hats. Germany and Scandinavia have also helped keep the hat industry alive.

But Paulette refuses to look at hats as a need. "Hats should be fun," she said, "and the wilder, the better. Otherwise, get a scarf."

To illustrate her point, she claims that the heyday of hats was, strangely as it may sound, World War II. "Because women had nothing frivolous left to them. They needed an escape."

War Years

During the war years, Paulette launched the turban. Pinpointing her best sellers, she added: "In 1940, we had the pillbox. Between 1950 and 1955, fur hats. In 1965: knit bonnets. In 1968: big cowboy and Mexican hats. In 1969: romantic, flowered cartwheels."

Right now, the '20s are making themselves felt in fashion and are also influencing Paulette's hats. She is writing the last touches on small, head-bugging turbans and flappers' veils, held together with sequined bandeaus. She has a good sense of humor. A plum veil, for instance, with two rouged cheeks painted over it.

In a world of fast fashion, Paulette's establishment is an oasis of savoir vivre. A woman who comes in to order a hat is as pampered as a queen. Paulette looks her over, "admonishes" she claims, "is just as important as a woman's features." Then they discuss the occasion, the season, the color and style of the dress. Since she has a large collection, Paulette tries different models on the woman and finds out what styles suit her best. Then come two fittings. And voilà, a chapeau. All that for 500 francs.

"Eats," Paulette said, fingering a piece of black nonsense ending in two ostrich plumes, "are really architecture. They have to sit over a head, which is, itself, a piece of architecture too. And getting the proportions right is really what the hat business is all about."

## Brazilian Censors Ban Sales of Picasso Works

By Marvyn Howe

RIO DE JANEIRO, Jan. 10 (UPI)—Brazil has banned the sale of Picasso's "Erotic Engravings" series in what appears to be a new wave of cultural puritanism.

Brazilian intellectuals are protesting general disapproval over the government action, which they feel will only tarnish this country's image abroad.

There has been increasing concern in Brazil over official censorship of the arts. On Sunday Rio de Janeiro's leading daily Jornal do Brasil published a devastating report on cultural censorship in Brazil.

The federal police ban on the portfolios of Picasso prints follows the seizure of the Christ-mas edition of Playboy magazine and the refusal to authorize the sale of Playboy's new magazine Out.

Picasso's erotic engravings are "contrary to public morals and good behavior," according to the Ministry of Justice.

This judgment came as a surprise to bookstores, where the Picasso works have been on sale for the last three years.

The police action was "absurd and ridiculous and quite incomprehensible," said Dilse Soares, a leader of the Brazilian eroticist school of painting.

Miss Soares, who is known as "Zana," said that she had "a bad trouble with the censors, but other members of her school have not been allowed to exhibit their works in Belo Horizonte on the grounds that they were a threat

to the traditions of the family of Minas Gerais state.

"The erotic is part of nature; pornography is a human interpretation between the two," Miss Soares said, adding that she found Brazilian television programs to be much "worse" than Picasso's engravings, but that the censors neglected "that kind of commercial pornography that isn't even artistic."

The cinema has been hard hit by censors, according to the Jornal do Brasil. The report said that, in view of the latest criteria of the censors, it was feared that political films, particularly from Italy, as well as the American films based on sex and violence were threatened.

Recently banned productions include Stanley Kubrick's "Clockwork Orange," Antonioni's "Zabriskie Point," Pasolini's "Decameron" and Ken Russell's "The Devils." Other films have been released with many cuts.

In 1971, censors barred the showing of 35 films, 13 Brazilian and 22 foreign, containing "matter that was subversive or contrary to public and good behavior."

There has been a "violent" increase in censorship in theater, according to a successful Brazilian playwright and director, Flavio Rangel.

"The censors want to reform humanity and so they exert a dual action, preventing any analysis of the Brazilian 'nation' and exerting an excessive control over morals," Mr. Rangel declared in an interview.

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President and the members of  
Administrative Council, the Man-  
agement and the personnel of Procter  
and Gamble France regret to an-  
nounce the death of Mr. P. B. BOUTE  
President Director General.  
Funeral services will be held on Thursday,  
Jan. 11, at 10.30, in the Refectory  
of La Vierge, 2 Bd. Beaumarchais,  
Paris 12. Mr. B. BOUTE was born  
July 2, 1923, in Toronto,  
Canada, graduate of the University  
of Toronto, M. Sc. in 1945. He joined  
Procter & Gamble Company of  
Canada, Ltd., in 1948. He came to  
France upon the establishment of  
the French branch of the company.  
He was Advertising Director in 1950  
and President Director General on  
Jan. 12, 1967.



-1972-73		Stocks and Div. in \$	Sls. in %	P/E High Low Last.	Net Chge	-1972-73		Stocks and Div. in \$	Sls. in %	P/E High Low Last.	Net Chge	-1972-73		Stocks and Div. in \$	Sls. in %	P/E High Low Last.	Net Chge
30%	28	Oregon Giant	1	91	16	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	16	8%	A LibMacNL	4	4%	6%	6%

[illegible]



## China Offering to Sell Oil to Japan

By Don Oberdorfer

TOKYO, Jan. 10 (UPI)—In an unexpected and potentially far-reaching move, China has offered to sell crude oil to energy-hungry Japan—and the Japanese have quickly picked up the offer. According to industry sources, a four-member Japanese oil company executives flew to Peking Sunday to investigate the offer and set the price for the 10,000 tons of oil which the Chinese have recently offered Japan.

This is said to be the first time the Communist takeover of China has agreed to export its valuable and still largely untapped petroleum resources. While the proposed sale is very small—less than 0.1 percent of Japan's total annual requirement of 200 million tons—it could be an important early step in an expanding economic relationship between the two great powers of Asia.

China's offer for technology. China is eager to obtain industrial plants, heavy machinery and high-technology items from Japan but until now has had little to sell in exchange. Japanese trade missions sounded out the Chinese about purchases of joint development of petroleum and other strategic mineral resources, but with little indication of serious Chinese interest.

Unlike capitalist Japan which has sought with dramatic success to improve its wealth by expanding its markets abroad, China under Communism has espoused a national policy of self-reliance. While China has indicated a willingness to sell temporary surpluses of natural resources to pay for things it needs, there has been little indication of willingness to be a substantial and long-term supplier of resources to other nations.

There is no clear sign here now whether the crude oil offer represents a one-shot deal involving a temporary surplus or the beginning of something much more important. Clearly, the Japanese are hoping it is the latter.

According to the Tokyo daily Asahi Shimbun, some 14 of Japan's leading businessmen will become initiators of an oil importing combine to handle the Chinese petroleum trade. The paper quoted trade estimates that China's current extractions of crude oil are well in excess of its refining capacity, and reported that Japanese industries "hope" that China will agree to supply one million tons of crude oil annually.

Beyond its potential economic importance, the Chinese oil offer has some fascinating international political aspects. At the moment, Japan is preparing to get down to serious business in long-standing discussions with China's arch-rival, the Soviet

Union, about a \$100 billion Japanese investment in a long-distance pipeline across Siberia to bring Russian oil to Japan. China has made clear its opposition to the proposed Soviet-Japanese-Tyumen oil pipeline deal. A major Chinese source to help supply Japan's ever-growing energy requirement would make the Soviet arrangement less attractive. Industry sources here say the

crude oil currently being offered to Japan is probably produced in the Tachung oilfields, China's leading oil producing complex. Because Tachung is located in the Manchurian area which was occupied by Japan during the 1930s, Japanese experts are quite familiar with the region. According to some accounts, it was the Japanese who first undertook development of the Tachung oil resources.

## Fuel Shortages Disrupt Major Airlines' Schedules

By Robert J. Samuelson

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (UPI)—At least three major U.S. airlines have suffered disruption of their regular schedules as a result of a shortage of aviation fuel at the major New York airports.

None of the airlines—American, Trans World and Allegheny—says it has canceled flights, but each is loading extra fuel at other airports to avoid refueling in New York.

In the case of both American and TWA, a number of normally non-stop flights have had to make intermediate stops to pick up enough fuel to reach their destinations. A TWA spokesman said that two trans-continental 747 flights from New York had first stopped at Dulles International outside Washington for fuel.

The New York shortage reflects the fact that one major oil company, Texaco, which supplies all three airlines—has exhausted its local supply of aviation fuel. Government and airline officials reported no other instances of shortages, although some industry executives said they are worried that shortages might occur elsewhere.

### Government Criticism

Texaco blamed its predicament on a general fuel shortage—which has caused heating problems throughout the central United States—and inadequate relaxation of government oil import quotas. But government sources were critical of Texaco, arguing that the company had committed more fuel to customers than it had.

The shortage of aviation fuel has indirectly raised a major issue of energy policy: Whether U.S. oil companies should be allowed to raise their imports of completely refined oil products. Under existing law, oil imports are restricted almost exclusively to crude oil. Refined products—such as aviation fuel or home heating oil—can be imported but the volume is restricted to 1 percent of total imports.

Texaco asked that this limit be lifted, arguing that there is a plentiful supply of imported aviation fuel in New York, but that existing law permits this fuel to be used only for international flights. By tapping these reserves, Texaco said, the shortage could be solved immediately.

The Office of Emergency Preparedness—to which Texaco made its request—is resisting. A spokesman for OEP said last night there is "no legal provision" for the change, and that altering the current regulations would require "a major policy decision at the executive level."

According to OEP, the policy was originally adopted to assure that the United States would have its own refining facilities and would not be dependent on other nations for refined products.

## BLMC's Profit Rises 15%; Thorn Has a 39% Increase

LONDON, Jan. 10 (AP-DJ)—Two large British corporations, British Leyland Motor Corp. and Thorn Electrical Industries Ltd., reported increased profits today.

Sales increased to £128 billion from £119 billion. BLMC announced a final dividend of 1.75 pence, compared with a total of 2 pence for the year, compared with the previous year's 3 pence on the old capital, which has been increased.

Reporting for the half year ended Sept. 30, Thorn Electrical said its net profit rose 39.9 percent to £15.7 million, or 11.9 pence a share, from £11.3 million, or 8.6 pence a share, in the year-earlier period.

Thorn announced an unchanged 11 percent interim dividend.

BLMC, the largest of Britain's four major auto makers noted that for a corporation of its size earnings are still far short of its requirements. But it said it considers that its profit performance compares favorably with the results of its major European competitors.

The company took an optimistic view of 1973, but stressed that its prospects depend heavily on a continuation of stable labor relations.

Among significant events for the company in the current year will be the introduction of a new Austin auto in the spring and the introduction of a new auto for the Australian market in the late spring, the company said.

BLMC also reported an "encouraging" profit performance in the first quarter of the current year.

On the London Stock Exchange, Thorn's stock rose 4 pence to 612 pence, while BLMC's stock rose 1 1/2 pence to 361 1/4.

## Oil Imports Rise Expected By U.S. Aide

Morton Also Opposes Soviet Gas Project

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (UPI)—The Nixon administration is prepared to increase oil imports to head off an energy crisis, Interior Secretary Rogers Morton said today.

In remarks to the Senate Interior Committee, Mr. Morton indicated that the only alternative to increased oil imports would be to restrict the use of energy.

Presently, the United States limits the amount of refined petroleum products allowed to be imported, a system designed to increase domestic oil refining.

Mr. Morton said the administration is investigating a system to auction some import licenses as a supplement to the present system of allocations.

### Little Choice

He said there is little that can be done to augment domestic production of oil and gas. "Our only major short-term alternatives are to restrict energy use, which may impair personal comfort and continued economic progress or to increase imports," he said.

The latter course, "which we are more likely to follow, entails a reallocation of resources," Mr. Morton claimed, referring to possible supply interruptions and the drain on the balance of payments.

In other comments, Mr. Morton cast doubt on the Nixon administration's willingness to give financial backing to the proposal to import natural gas from the Soviet Union.

Mr. Morton said he "wholeheartedly" agrees with congressional opponents of the plan. A consortium of U.S. companies has announced negotiations to make large-scale purchases of natural gas from Russia and to ship it to the United States.

More than \$10 billion would be required to finance the project, with the government providing most of the money.

Mr. Morton said in response to a statement by Sen. Paul Fannin, R., Ark., "I can think of a lot of better places to spend our money for a better payout to the American people."

### Questionable Program

Sen. Fannin and other members of the committee said they objected to the government's pouring funds into what they termed a questionable program.

Mr. Morton said he believes the United States should direct its incentives to produce energy "primarily to development of our own resources."

The director general of the OEP, George Lincoln, told the committee that the office has drafted a plan for rationing petroleum in the event of a fuel supply crisis.

Details of the plan were submitted in a written response to questions from the committee.

Mr. Lincoln said the program includes cutting average gasoline sales to consumers by about 40 percent and ordering more than a 30 percent reduction in the amount of heating fuels that could be bought.

## Canada Planning New Measures To Spur Growth

OTTAWA, Jan. 10 (AP-DJ)—Canadian Finance Minister John N. Turner promised yesterday "major new fiscal and monetary measures" to spur the economy, but he declined to specify what they will be.

Mr. Turner told Parliament the measures will deal effectively with unemployment and promote a balanced economic growth.

His speech increased speculation that the government intends to reduce personal taxes or at least extend the 3 percent tax cut that expired at the end of last year.

Mr. Turner, in line with the government's overall policy statement made last week, said measures to stimulate the economy will be aimed chiefly at reducing Canada's high unemployment rate. In the third quarter it stood at 6.8 percent.

## PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation Co. has named Lord Inchope as non-executive chairman. Lord Inchope, chairman of Inchope Co., which made a takeover bid for P&O and later withdrew it, led the successful opposition of P&O directors to the proposed merger with British Overseas Airways Corp. Lord Inchope will continue as P&O's chief executive and managing director.

Gwain H. Gillespie, currently president of Chrysler France, has been named to replace H. Arthur Womest as managing director-Europe when Mr. Womest returns to the parent U.S. company. Frank M. Rogers, currently general manager of Chrysler Spain, is expected to replace Mr. Gillespie.

At AFIA in Brussels, Bowdrie P. Marzani replaced La Blanca as resident vice-president for Europe and North and West Africa. Mr. La Blanca will return to AFIA headquarters in the United States.

Vice-president of Philip Morris Europe, Alejandro G. Buxi has been appointed vice-president of Philip Morris International, with responsibility for Southern and Eastern Europe.

A Correction: Reginald Barham, Peter Dale and John Spurdle Jr. have been promoted from vice-presidents to vice-presidents and assistant general managers at Morgan Guaranty Trust's London office, not to general managers as was reported Jan. 5 due to a transmission error.

## FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

### Pan Am Creditors Extend Loan

Pan American World Airways reports that all of the 38 banks participating in its revolving credit agreement have agreed in principle to extend the credit through March 31, 1975. The original agreement, when negotiated last March, was for a period of only one year. The existing agreement and the new agreement permit Pan Am to borrow up to a maximum of \$750 million. As of Dec. 31, the airline had outstanding loans under the existing agreement of \$375.5 million. William T. Seawell, chairman and chief executive officer, said, "We are very pleased that the banks have shown this confidence in us by entering into a new credit agreement for a longer term."

### Kama Plant Contracts Awarded

Preliminary contracts valued at over 400 million Deutsche marks for equipment for the Soviet Kama truck plant have been signed between the Soviet Artelimport and two family-owned West German firms, Liebherr-Verfahrenstechnik GmbH and Karl Hueller GmbH. Final contracts for the delivery of a complete transmission plant will be signed in March. A total of 43 other German firms along with four from Britain, Italy and Switzerland will be subcontracting parts of the plant. The first phase of the plant, with a capacity of 150,000 truck transmissions annually, is scheduled to open in 1974.

### Ford Denies Wankel Rumors

Ford Motor, ending speculation that it may soon have a Wankel-powered car, says there is

no possibility that it will bring out such a car in the United States during the next two years. Introduction of such a car within the next five years is doubtful, chairman Henry Ford 2d adds. There has been speculation that Ford would join the Wankel derby at the same time General Motors brings out its first Wankel-powered Vega next year, or soon thereafter.

### Dunlop Developing New Safety Tire

Dunlop reports it is investing \$2 million in plant and equipment to produce a new safety tire which will cut accidents due to punctures and "blow-outs." The tire, fitted to a special wheel, stays in place even when flat and can be driven on up to 100 miles after a puncture. The company says it is also investigating devices which would warn a driver that he had a puncture.

### Computer Shipments of U.S. Firms Up

World shipments by U.S. computer manufacturers jumped 25 percent to more than \$9 billion in 1972, following three years of virtual stagnation, according to a market research firm specializing in the computer industry. International Data Corp. says the increase was "final evidence that the computer industry is out of its doldrums." It adds that all available evidence points to "at least two more healthy if not booming years." IBM again led the group, registering a 34 percent increase in shipments to a total of \$2.1 billion last year. Honeywell remained second, boosting shipments 29 percent to \$750 million.

### Trade in AT&T Is Unusually Heavy

## Wall Street Prices Dip in Active Session

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Jan. 10 (NYT)—American Telephone, selling at its highest price since 1969, served as the star today of a rather chilly session on the New York Stock Exchange.

Shares of the nation's most

widely held issue traded as high as \$4 1/4 before closing at \$4 1/8 with a gain of 1/2. Volume ran at the heavy rate of 1.1 million shares for the most active issue on the NYSE.

AT&T has been a steady gainer in recent months, after selling as low as \$1 1/8 last summer. These

price advances have reflected a flow of increased earnings and projections—as well as the possibility of another dividend increase in 1974.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which has displayed small changes in all three sessions this week, slipped 1.05 to 1,044.66. On Monday, the blue-chip indicator finished at a record high of 1,047.66.

The Dow held up well despite an undercurrent of concern on Wall Street following yesterday's announcement that "wholesale" prices in December registered their largest single-month advance since 1961.

This jump in wholesale prices, which reflects increased food costs, stirred some fears of a possible renewal of the inflation rate.

As a result, AT&T appeared to offer at least a temporary haven for some investors. The stock hit its record price of 75 in 1964. One advantage of AT&T, brokers noted, is that the stock offers tremendous liquidity, meaning that it can be bought or sold in substantial amounts without causing wide price swings.

Volume on the Big Board picked up to 20.88 million shares after running under 17 million shares in each of the first two sessions of this week.

The big price changes on the active list—indicative of the slightly nervous tone of trading—concentrated on the minus side.

Sony fell 5 5/8 to \$3 5/8, reversing a recent strong trend. Mountain Fuel Supply did not trade. The company said that a test of its Brady No. 3 well in Wyoming showed inconclusive results due to mechanical difficulties.

Prices declined in active trading on the American Stock Exchange. The Amex index fell 0.03 to 28.87, while declines led advances. 536 to 411. Turnover was 5.10 million shares, up from 4.55 million yesterday.

Lafayette Radio, the day's volume leader, fell 3 3/4 to 17 1/2, and brought to 10 the loss over the last two sessions.

## Boost of 13% In Capital Spending Set

Projected Rise Follows 9% Increase in 1972

By Eileen Shanahan

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (NYT).—Businesses expect to increase their spending on new plant and equipment by 13 percent in 1973, the Commerce Department reported today.

The size of the expected gain, while large, is not so great as to cause a sharp downturn later on—a boom-and-bust cycle—in these outlays by businesses for new facilities and equipment.

The new Commerce Department survey of business investment plans thus adds to the emerging statistical picture of a strong economic recovery, without excesses that foreshadow future problems.

The department's survey, which was made during late November and December, conforms essentially with the findings of similar studies made by several private organizations.

The 13 percent increase predicted for 1973 would bring total business spending for plant and equipment to \$100 billion. This compares with estimated total spending of \$88.5 billion in 1972.

The 1973 outlays were 9 percent greater than those for 1971. The big change in 1973, according to the survey, will be in spending by manufacturers. This increased by just under 4 percent in 1972 but is expected to increase by 15.6 percent in 1973, to a total of \$54.4 billion.

Among the very large increases in capital investment are those planned by producers of non-ferrous metals, who are predicting an increase of 42.8 percent; rubber manufacturers, 35.9 percent; stone, clay and glass products, 28.4 percent; and paper producers, 24 percent.

Investment increases ranging between 14 and 19 percent are planned by iron and steel producers, motor vehicle manufacturers and the chemical industry. Businesses outside the manufacturing area are planning increases in spending for new plant and equipment totaling 12.5 percent, which would bring their spending to \$46.6 billion for the year.

Mining and electric utility companies are scheduling the largest increases, about 17 percent each. The other large planned increases among non-manufacturing businesses include those of the railroad, gas utility, and the Commerce Department's "other" category, which includes communication, trade, service, finance, insurance and construction industries.

Only two industries are planning to reduce their outlays for new plant and equipment—the textile industry, which is scheduling a 9.3 percent reduction, and the airlines, which have scheduled a dropoff of 4.5 percent.

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1972-73 Stocks and Bonds										1972-73 Stocks and Bonds										1972-73 Stocks and Bonds										1972-73 Stocks and Bonds									
High	Low	Open	Close	Net	High	Low	Open	Close	Net	High	Low	Open	Close	Net	High	Low	Open	Close	Net	High	Low	Open	Close	Net	High	Low	Open	Close	Net	High	Low	Open	Close	Net	High	Low	Open	Close	Net
100.00	99.50	100.00	99.50	0.00	100.00	99.50	100.00	99.50	0.00	100.00	99.50	100.00	99.50	0.00	100.00	99.50	100.00	99.50	0.00	100.00	99.50	100.00	99.50	0.00	100.00	99.50	100.00	99.50	0.00	100.00	99.50	100.00	99.50	0.00	100.00	99.50	100.00	99.50	0.00

## Nairobi Hilton

Kenya's most elegant hotel, richly decorated with authentic native art. The perfect setting for launching a camera safari to wildlife preserves or for doing business in East Africa.

## Taita Hills Lodge

Opening January 1, 1973. Six miles from Taita Hills Lodge. Elevated on hills for exciting views of wildlife gathered at the salt lick below.

## ADDIS ABABA HILTON

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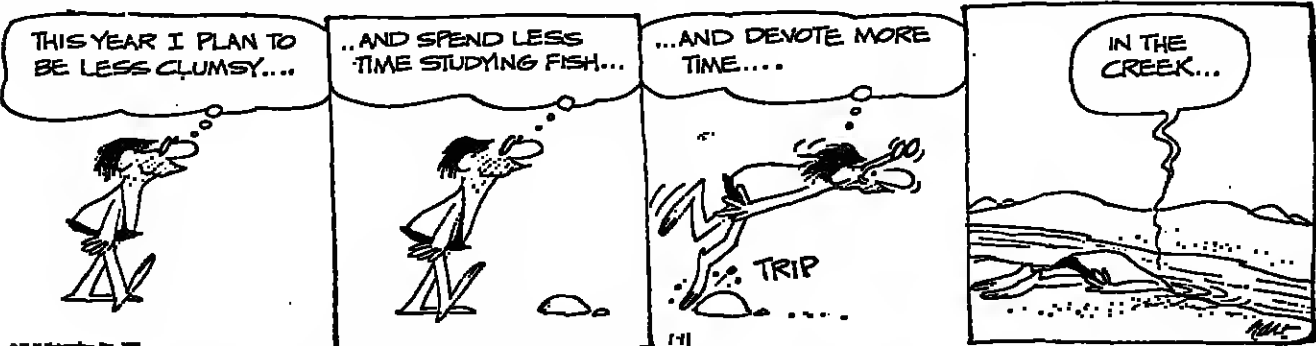
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PEANUTS



B.C.



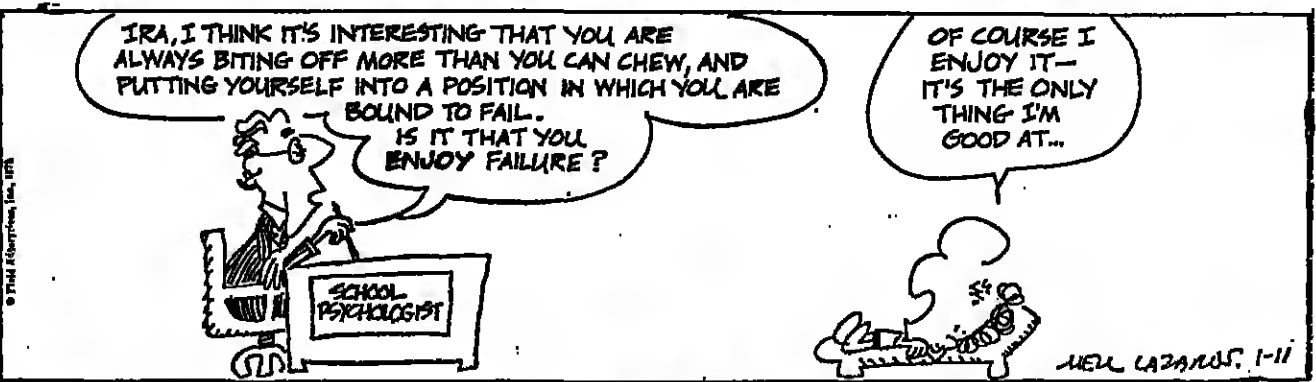
L.I.L. ABNER



BEETLE BAILEY



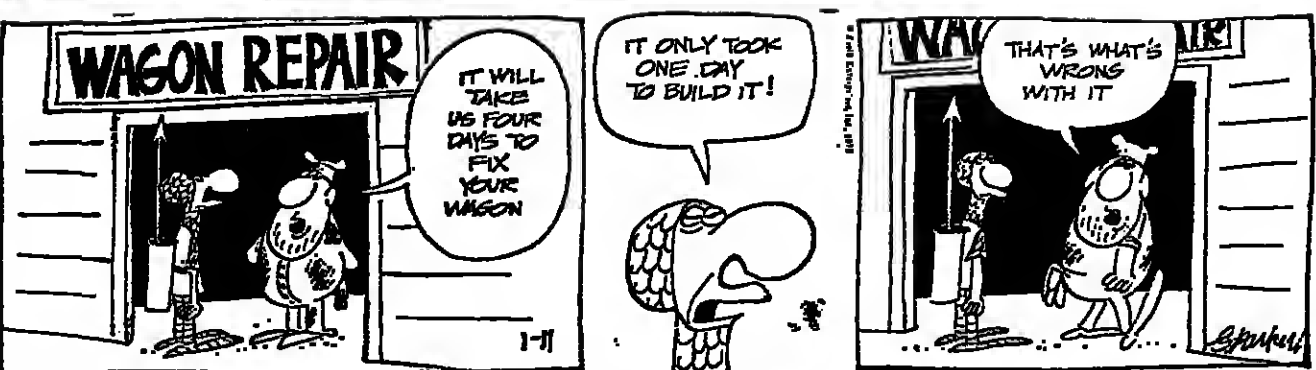
MISS PEACH



BUZZ SAWYER



WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



POCO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

Against a suit contract a player with an ace-king combination will almost invariably lead it. Against no-trump such a lead is still probable, unless the leader is attempting to develop a long suit.

If South had relied on this inference on the diagrammed deal, he would have failed in his no-trump contract. Luckily for him he had an inference pointing in the opposite direction.

When South opened one no-trump in a rubber bridge game, West made a strange overall of two clubs. Two clubs doubled would have been a disaster for East-West, but as West expected, North was not inclined to try for a penalty when his side had the values for a vulnerable game. So North bid a direct three no-trump.

West rightly decided that a club lead was liable to help South. The obvious alternative was the spade king, allowing the dummy to be inspected before

leading to the second trick. As it turned out, this would have simplified life for South, who would eventually have end-played West after that player had run out of major-suit cards.

West's decision to make a passive heart lead left South with an interesting playing problem. He inferred from the absence of a club lead that West's bid must have been based on high cards rather than distributional values. On this assessment South decided that West held both top spade honors, and had chosen not to lead one of them.

The heart lead was won with the ace, and a bold spade was led at the second trick. West did the right thing by ducking smoothly, but South went right up with dummy's queen. When the spade queen held, South was a happy man. He cashed his heart tricks and led a spade, forcing West to make a helpful lead in a minor suit. West gloomily led a club, and the declarer found himself with a fortuitous overtrick when he cashed his winners and the diamond queen fell.

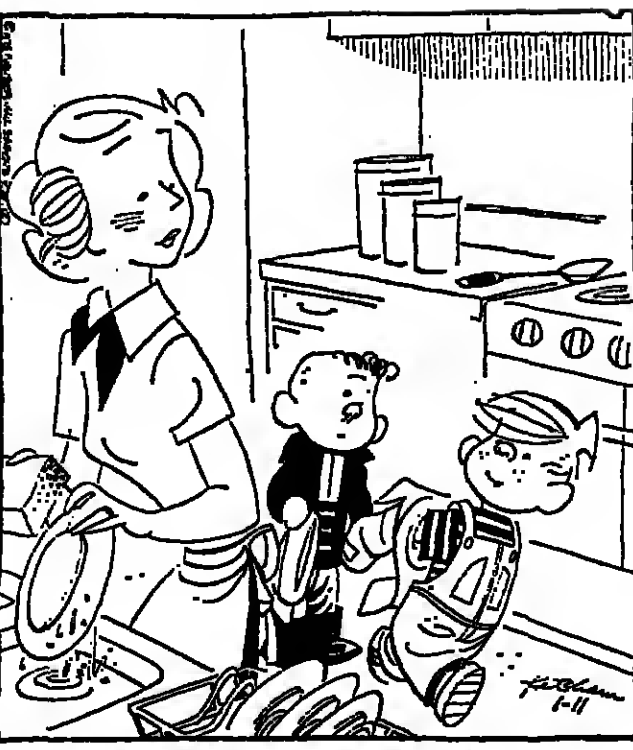
NORTH	EAST
♠ Q102	♠ J9875
♥ KQ54	♥ 106
♦ K75	♦ 109842
♣ 642	♣ 10
WEST	SOUTH (D)
♠ AK3	♠ A782
♥ 973	♥ A75
♦ Q6	♦ A93
♣ KJ875	♣ 10

North and South were vulnerable. The bidding: South West North East 1 N.T. 2 ♣ 3 N.T. Pass Pass Pass West led the heart nine.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

STITCHES	REMEMBER
VITRILLIE	ARETIES
VIANFISIA	OLIVIER
ASSET	POLITAI
ALIED	LOMER
VOI	LOMER
ENSLAVES	BRASIS
LODGER	DAURIE
PRAVEL	ALITICATE
REVE	SLICED
OVER	YATIS
VIRAL	ROD
OVATION	EVOLVES
AGENTIE	WEATHER
LEISITIE	DEITERIS

DENNIS THE MENACE



BOOKS

ESSAYS IN BIOGRAPHY

By John Maynard Keynes. St. Martin's Press. 460 pp. \$9.50.

Reviewed by Leonard Silk

BRITAIN'S Royal Economic Society is bringing out a splendidly edited collection of the economic and political writings of John Maynard Keynes. The entire series will have 25 volumes. Volumes IX and X—expanded versions of "Essays in Persuasion" (1931) and "Essays in Biography" (1933)—have just arrived.

But should anyone but economists care? Indeed they should. Keynes was one of the best writers of his time—graceful, forceful, witty and penetrating. He was a natural journalist, with a great eye for detail and a fearless approach to human personalities. "Essays in Biography" provides vivid and insightful portraits of more than three dozen of his contemporaries, including such politicians as Churchill, Lloyd George and Trosky, and of such economists as William Stanley Jevons, Alfred Marshall and Mary Paley Marshall. In addition, he offers remarkable historical sketches of two of the most important influences on his own thinking—Thomas Robert Malthus and Isaac Newton.

Through his brilliant portrait, one comes to see Keynes himself, by turns bold, arrogant, light-headed, prejudiced, affectionate, sometimes a little mad but always illuminating. "Keynes's intellect was the sharpest and clearest that I have ever known. When I argued with him, I felt that I took my life in my hands, and I seldom emerged without feeling something of a fool." The commentator is not some worshipful disciple, but Bertrand Russell. Beyond a doubt, Keynes was one of the great geniuses of this century—in a class not only with Russell but also with Einstein, Joyce and Churchill. That he chose the career of an economist may cheat him of some of the renown and sympathetic admiration other great men receive, but a good case can be made for Keynes's having been the century's foremost benefactor of mankind—claim he himself would probably have dismissed as pretentious and sentimental. I think it literally true: he lifted the scourge of mass unemployment from the world—a sickness, terrible in itself, that has bred even more terrible wars.

He did this by ridding neoclassical economics of its assumption that unemployment is an abnormal and temporary state for a free, capitalist economy; traditional theory had maintained that if government simply did not interfere, the economic system would regain balance at full employment through a series of price and wage adjustments. But Keynes demonstrated that, left to make its own adjustments, the market economy might indeed come into balance—but not necessarily at full employment.

The heart of the Keynesian message was that, to rid an economy of mass unemployment, government could no longer trust to luck or nature or the automaticity of the economic system, but must rationally follow spending, tax and monetary policies to increase the total demand for goods and services—and thereby to create more jobs for workers to produce those goods and services.

Every government in the capitalist world has since pursued the Keynesian prescription when serious unemployment loomed. The latest convert was Richard M. Nixon.

But Keynes described himself as an "immoralist." He acquired the philosophical (and emotional) attitudes that he held to all his life, in that fiercely intellectual, ingrown, epicurean and individualistic world of Cambridge University in the early 1900s. Later, his London was not so much the city of bankers and stockbrokers, nor even the Great George Street of civil servants and economists, as it was the Bloomsbury of Lytton Strachey, Roger Fry, Clive Bell, Virginia Woolf and Lady Ottoline Morrell. Keynes sailed forth from Bloomsbury to do the world's work, but he was always like, as Russell said, "a doltish in portibus."

It is one of the pleasant ironies of history that a man who, with his fellows, pretended to live only for intellectual, sensual and aesthetic pleasures—"water, spiders, gracefully skimming, light and reasonable as air"—should have done more than any other to rescue millions from economic misery.

Yet I think there is a relationship between Keynes's "immoralist" and the tremendous social contribution of his economics. He would pursue truth even if it took him to hell and back. He was delighted to discover that Newton engaged in medieval black magic while he was creating modern mathematical physics; he called him "this strange spirit, who was tempted by the devil to believe, at the time when writing these walls for Cambridge he was solving so much that he could reach all the secrets of God's Nature by the pure power of mind—Copernicus and Ptolemy in one."

Keynes was not only a passionate truth-seeker but also an ineffable truth-teller—even about himself. He does not trouble to conceal his homosexuality. After a meeting in pre-Hitler Berlin with Einstein—a naughty boy, a naughty Jew-boy, covered with ink, pulling a long nose as the world looks his bottom; a sweet imp, pure and giggling—Keynes, entranced, says, "I had indeed had a little flirt with him." Again in the finest essay of this fascinating book, "Melchior: A Defeated Enemy," Keynes says of his German opposite number at the Versailles peace negotiations: "a sort of Jew, I was in love with him." This is unique diplomatic economic history.

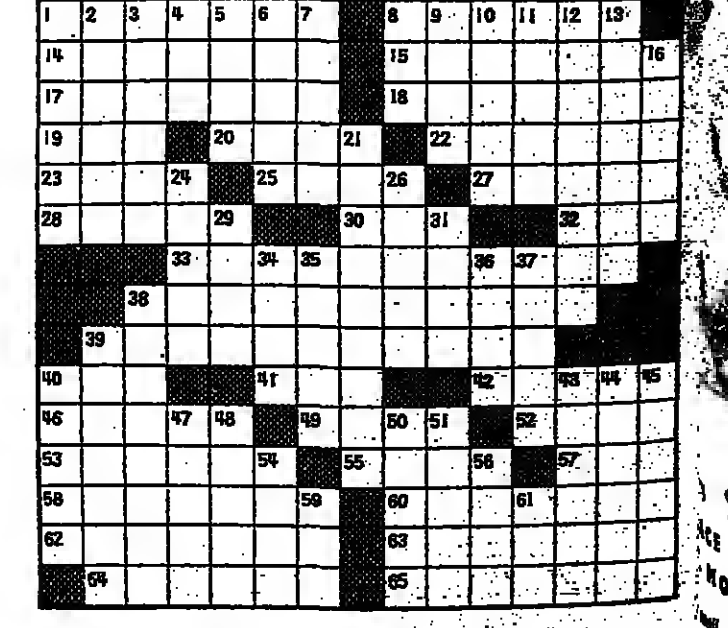
But perhaps the most important connection between Bloomsbury and Keynesian economics was his determination to create a world in which he himself, and every other person, would be free to live his life in his own way, so long as he did no harm to others. It was the old Liberal Creed. But to preserve it meant to rescue the economic system from the lunacy of laissez-faire on one side and the brutality of the totalitarianism on the other. Incredibly, he brought it off—in his words, for "poor, silly, well-meaning us."

Leonard Silk is on the financial staff of The New York Times.

CROSSWORD

By Will Weng

- |                              |                            |                                    |
|------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------------|
| ACROSS                       | 49 Crate component         | 13 Actor Ralph                     |
| 1 Words for a pompous boss   | 52 16 of 16 in             | Clarinets                          |
| 8 Discussion, for short      | 53 "Forget the gods"       | 21 Spider                          |
| 14 Kind of triangle          | 55 Not worth               | 24 Before                          |
| 15 Cowman, at times          | 57 Lawyer: Abbr.           | 26 "Happy Birthday, — June"        |
| 17 — trois                   | 58 Got out of control      | 29 Word in N. African place names  |
| 18 Alcázar site              | 60 Of a part of a sentence | 31 Gandhian ordeal                 |
| 19 Parsegian                 | 62 Did editing             | 34 Belworm                         |
| 20 Erenow                    | 63 Androgen or estrogen    | 35 Acquaintances                   |
| 22 Hotel room                | 64 Do a tax job            | 36 Emblem of Wales                 |
| 23 Keepsake for Danilo       | 65 Rapprochement           | 37 Lured                           |
| 25 Word with hawk            | DOWN                       | 38 Herodotus and Hippocrates, e.g. |
| 27 Fine fiddle               | 1 Blood: Prefix            | 39 Tableau of a sort               |
| 28 Eclipses, to the ancients | 2 Again: Lat.              | 40 Midwest counterpart of J.K.     |
| 30 Goering's nightmare       | 3 50x2, in a sense         | 43 Good sense                      |
| 32 Picas' relatives          | 4 Depression agency        | 44 Under the sun                   |
| 33 Part of midtown Manhattan | 5 Playwright               | 45 British P.M.                    |
| 35 Outdoor game              | 6 Max and Buddy            | 47 Eves' relatives                 |
| 39 Fixed, as boundaries      | 7 Garment slit             | 48 Kind of rule                    |
| 40 Baku's specialty          | 8 Payment                  | 50 Prefix for type                 |
| 41 Babylonian god            | 9 Parts of a bankroll      | 51 Claw                            |
| 42 Land of the Morning Calm  | 10 Leeward island          | 54 Suffices                        |
| 46 Islets                    | 11 Boxing maneuver         | 56 Barber's chore                  |
|                              | 12 "It's — to me"          | 59 Predecessors of P.A.T.'s        |
|                              |                            | 61 Japanese apricot                |



JUMBLE — that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

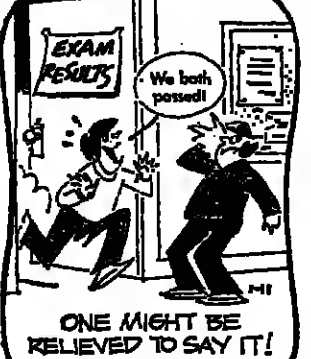
VELED

CLAWR

WAYELE

LEEKAH

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Yesterday's Jumble: WHEAT CASTE HOPPER ANYWAY

Answers May be pressed for time—A STOPWATCH!

هكمن النحل



# Miss Proell Keeps Her Perfect Record in Downhill Skiing

From Wire Dispatches

FRONTEN, W. Germany, Jan. 10 (UPI)—Annemarie Proell, 19, kept her perfect record of 100 percent in the women's downhill race at the 1972 Winter Olympics in Sapporo, Japan, today.

Proell, who has won four World Cup downhill races, led the field in the 1:18.55 race, beating the second-place skier, Heidi Krieger, by 1.18 seconds.

The 19-year-old Austrian skier, who has won four World Cup downhill races, led the field in the 1:18.55 race, beating the second-place skier, Heidi Krieger, by 1.18 seconds.

## Chamberlain, West Are Stars For 13th Time

NEW YORK, Jan. 10 (UPI)—Karl-Anthony Johnson and Jerry West were the Los Angeles Lakers' stars in their 13th straight victory over the Boston Celtics today.

Johnson scored 24 points, including a clutch shot in the fourth quarter, to lead the Lakers to a 107-97 win.

West added 22 points, including a key layup in the fourth quarter, to help the Lakers secure their 13th consecutive victory.

The Lakers' winning streak is the longest in the NBA since the 1955-56 season.

### NBA Standings

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
<b>Atlantic Division</b>				
Boston	17	13	.565	0
New York	16	14	.531	1
Philadelphia	15	15	.500	2
Pittsburgh	14	16	.462	3
<b>Central Division</b>				
San Antonio	17	13	.565	0
Atlanta	16	14	.531	1
Boston	15	15	.500	2
Cleveland	14	16	.462	3
<b>Western Division</b>				
Los Angeles	17	13	.565	0
Golden State	16	14	.531	1
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SKI MISHAP—Marie-Thérèse Nadig receives medical attention after falling in downhill event and going into bales of hay set up to protect the skiers. Miss Nadig suffered cuts and bruises but did not require hospital attention.

## Women Sue the USLTA On Anti-Trust Violation

NEW YORK, Jan. 10 (UPI)—A group of women tennis players has filed a lawsuit against the United States Lawn Tennis Association (USLTA), alleging that the organization violated antitrust laws by refusing to allow foreign players to compete in the U.S. Open.

The lawsuit, filed in federal court in New York, was brought by a group of women players, including Billie Jean King, who argued that the USLTA's policy of excluding foreign players was an illegal restraint of trade.

The USLTA has defended its policy, claiming that it is necessary to maintain the integrity of the U.S. Open and to ensure that the tournament remains a premier event for American tennis fans.

## All Blacks Win Ninth Straight In Rugby Union

NEWPORT, Wales, Jan. 10 (UPI)—New Zealand's All Blacks rugby team scored a 20-15 victory over Newport today, extending their winning streak to nine games.

The All Blacks, who are currently on a tour of Wales, dominated the match from the start, scoring three tries in the first half.

Newport's defense was unable to contain the All Blacks' attack, and they were forced to concede a fourth try in the second half.

## Home Is Sweet Enough for Marquette

NEW YORK, Jan. 10 (UPI)—Marquette University's basketball team won its 11th straight game today, defeating the University of Wisconsin 77-65.

Marquette's home court advantage was a key factor in their victory, as they scored 40 points in the second half.

Wisconsin's offense was stifled by Marquette's defense, which held them to just 25 points in the second half.

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# A Look at Sunday's Super Bowl Favored Redskins Heap Praise on Dolphins

By William N. Wallace

ANAHEIM, Calif., Jan. 10 (UPI)—George Allen went into the business of ranking football teams yesterday and the coach of the Washington Redskins declared Sunday's opponent in the Super Bowl, the Miami Dolphins, to be "the best pro football team we've ever faced, better than the 1968 Packers."

Allen is one of those people who prefer "we" to "I." The players who faced the Green Bay Packers in 1968 were the Los Angeles Rams, coached by Allen. Thus, the justification for the comparison, Vince Lombardi's Packers of that year won the first Super Bowl game from Kansas City and are regarded as one of the more formidable professional teams in the annals of the National Football League.

Allen went on: "There isn't a weakness on the ball club," he said about the Dolphins.

How did he feel about the Redskins being favored to beat Miami by two points in most areas? "I never can figure out how those people decide who's the favorite. We certainly don't deserve to be. Why goh, Miami has set so many records I can't keep track of them."

The Redskins coach, however, likes this team. "Washington this year is the best team I've ever had," he said, and he used "I" not "we."

He said these Redskins were better than his 1967 Rams team that "lost only two games out of 14" and the 1969 squad that "won 11 straight."

Cold-Weather Jim

The trouble with those two Allen machines was that neither got to the Super Bowl. He was ready to explain why. "We went to Green Bay and it was zero cold and we lost." Actually, it was in Milwaukee, the temperature was in the 20s and the last Lombardi squad won easily, 28-7. In 1969 the Rams again played in cold weather at Bloomington, Minn., against the Vikings and as Allen recalled it, "Joe Kapp got away with a couple of scrambles and they beat us, 23-20."

Long Beach, Calif., Jan. 10 (UPI)—The second time around, the Super Bowl pressure presumably is less. Many of the Miami Dolphins agreed yesterday with that theory, but Nick Buoniconti and Larry Csonka didn't.

"The first time, you have more excuses," Buoniconti said before the Dolphins' opening workout here. "But you know that if you lose it again, you'll have people labeling you as being unable to win the big one, like they did to the Dallas Cowboys until last year."

The Cowboys erased that stigma by routing the Dolphins, 24-3, at New Orleans.

"Losing last year adds to our pressure this year," Csonka said. "We have more experience, but there's a turnaround to experience, and that's knowing that seeing how you lost the Super Bowl once, you don't want to lose it twice. It's bad enough losing once."

Perhaps significantly, Buoniconti and Csonka looked to Sunday's game against the Washington Redskins with the memory of having shared much of the blame for last year's loss.

Buoniconti, the middle linebacker, was identified by the Cowboys as the Dolphins' defender whom they exploited the most. On running plays, the Cowboys influenced him into moving one way, then screened him off as they set a Super Bowl record with 252 rushing yards.

Starr Quits as Coach

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Cold-Weather Jim

The trouble with those two Allen machines was that neither got to the Super Bowl. He was ready to explain why. "We went to Green Bay and it was zero cold and we lost." Actually, it was in Milwaukee, the temperature was in the 20s and the last Lombardi squad won easily, 28-7. In 1969 the Rams again played in cold weather at Bloomington, Minn., against the Vikings and as Allen recalled it, "Joe Kapp got away with a couple of scrambles and they beat us, 23-20."

Long Beach, Calif., Jan. 10 (UPI)—The second time around, the Super Bowl pressure presumably is less. Many of the Miami Dolphins agreed yesterday with that theory, but Nick Buoniconti and Larry Csonka didn't.

"The first time, you have more excuses," Buoniconti said before the Dolphins' opening workout here. "But you know that if you lose it again, you'll have people labeling you as being unable to win the big one, like they did to the Dallas Cowboys until last year."

The Cowboys erased that stigma by routing the Dolphins, 24-3, at New Orleans.

"Losing last year adds to our pressure this year," Csonka said. "We have more experience, but there's a turnaround to experience, and that's knowing that seeing how you lost the Super Bowl once, you don't want to lose it twice. It's bad enough losing once."

Perhaps significantly, Buoniconti and Csonka looked to Sunday's game against the Washington Redskins with the memory of having shared much of the blame for last year's loss.

Buoniconti, the middle linebacker, was identified by the Cowboys as the Dolphins' defender whom they exploited the most. On running plays, the Cowboys influenced him into moving one way, then screened him off as they set a Super Bowl record with 252 rushing yards.

Starr Quits as Coach

NEW YORK, Jan. 10 (UPI)—Bart Starr, the quarterback who led the Green Bay Packers to National Football League supremacy, announced yesterday he was leaving professional football to concentrate on business and his family. Starr, 39, ended his playing career last summer because of recurring arm injuries. He spent the 1972 season as an assistant Packers coach, seeing in plays to the quarterbacks.

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### WHA Results

Today's Games

San Diego 112, Denver 109 (Williams 21, Moore 20, Simpson 30, Smith 29, O'Leary 11, Memphis 11, Beatty 21, Wier 21, Newman 21, Thompson 11, Starr 21, Williams 11, in row in fourth quarter for 17th victory in last 19 games.)

Kentucky 112, Virginia 106 (Class 44, Mount 15, Erving 24, Williams 15), Des Moines 17 at 27 shots from field.

Carolina 110, New York 87 (Jones 30, Cunningham 18, Taylor 24, Chubb 19, Conner 11th straight.)

Today's Games

Houston 79, New England 68 (Gibson 21, Hughes 21, O'Connell 19, Eshery, Caffery 21, Ahearn, French, Los Angeles 4, Minnesota 3 (Young 21, Laibane, Vancura; McMahon, Ryan, Connelly).

Oswego 71, Quebec 5 (Olson 13, Conner, Truett, Lefebvre, Charlebois 21, Gendron, Gurga, Gaudet, Caron, Payette).

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See D-5-1, Herald, Paris.



## Art Buchwald

## Which Nixon?

WASHINGTON—One morning two weeks ago a White House aide walked into President Nixon's office, which is located on a mountain overlooking Camp David, and asked, "Where is the President?"

The man sitting behind the desk said, "I'm the President."

The aide looked at him closely. "You're not. You're the Old Nixon. Where's the New Nixon?"

"He's gone. He asked me to take over for him. I want 400 more raids on North Vietnam, cut the Health, Education and Welfare budget, scrap all public housing and let's not give any more aid to the farmers."

"Just a minute. What proof do you have that the President gave you his job?"

"Don't push me boy," the Old Nixon said angrily. "I'll have you arrested for treason."

The aide rushed out and brought in the chief of the Secret Service. The aide said, "He's done something with the President of the United States!"



Buchwald

"The chief yelled to two of his agents, 'Don't let anyone leave the compound!' Then he turned to the Old Nixon. 'Okay, wise guy, what did you do with the President?'"

"I am the President," the Old Nixon said. "I have the presidential seal to prove it."

"We know the President," the chief said. "He's a statesman, a leader, a peacemaker, a friend of all the people. You certainly do not fit that description."

"I keep telling you the President went fishing after the election and he told me to take over. Now you're wasting my valuable time. I have some scores to settle with the press and television people."

"Not so fast, mister," the chief of the Secret Service said. "Something is rotten in Denmark."

The butler came into the room. "When was the last time you saw the President?" the chief asked him.

"I believe it was just before

the bombing of Hanoi and Haiphong. He was in his room and he seemed rather depressed."

"Was anyone with him?"

"I believe Dr. Kissinger, and that gentleman sitting in the President's chair there."

"Get Kissinger in here," the chief said.

Two agents brought Kissinger into the office.

"All right, doctor," the chief said. "Where's the President?"

Dr. Kissinger said, "I was going to ask you. I'm rather worried about him."

...

"What happened in the bedroom the last night you were there?"

"Well, there was three of us, the President, the Old Nixon and myself. I was explaining that the Paris talks were stalemated and peace was not at hand. The Old Nixon became furious and shouted he had no intention of the United States' becoming the laughingstock of the world. He said we have to bomb the North Vietnamese back into the Stone Age."

"And what did the President say?"

"He didn't say anything. He just went over to the television set and started watching a football game."

"Then what happened?"

"The Old Nixon said to me, 'What are you standing there for? Start the bombing!' I looked at the President for confirmation, but all he said was, 'I like the way Larry Brown goes off tackle.'"

"And that's the last time you saw the President?" the chief asked.

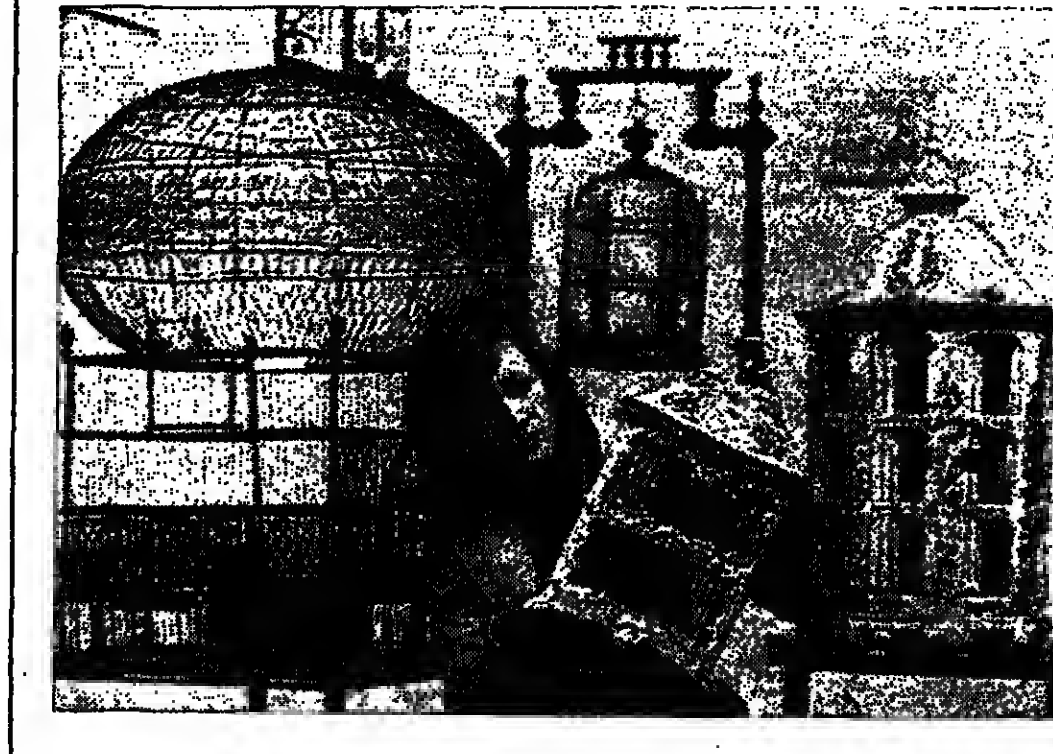
"Yes," Kissinger replied. "I didn't hear from him after the bombing, so I assumed he was still watching the football game."

The chief of the Secret Service said, "All right. I want a thorough search of all the rooms as well as the grounds. We've got to find the President before Jan. 20th or else."

"Or else what?" the butler asked.

The aide replied, pointing at the Old Nixon, "We'll have to swear him in as President."

"Oh, my God," said another aide. "Who's going to tell Pat?"



## A First for W. Germany

A bird-cage museum, billed as West Germany's first, was recently opened in Nuremberg. The collection includes cages from many countries and eras. The young woman pictured at left is holding a French cage made of porcelain. At the left of the photograph is a hand-wrought iron cage.

Associated Press

## Russia's Veiled Reply to Solzhenitsyn Work

By Theodore Shabad

MOSCOW, Jan. 10.—The Soviet Union has published a translation of "The Guns of August," a book by Barbara V. Tuchman that deals with the origins of World War I. Apparently to counter the impact of "August 1914," the novel by Alexander I. Solzhenitsyn, which has been banned by the Kremlin.

The publication of the American historian's book in the Soviet Union, 10 years after its appearance in the West, seems designed to present a version of the events of August, 1914, that is more acceptable to Soviet ideologists than the Solzhenitsyn novel.

The fact that the authorities felt compelled to engage in this unusual publishing move with an edition of 100,000 combined with the recent appearance of under-ground reviews of "August 1914," suggests that the forbidden novel has had a substantial readership in the Soviet Union.

Mrs. Tuchman's book, which appeared in Moscow bookstores

before New Year's, was virtually sold out in a matter of days. Despite official blacklisting and public condemnation, smuggled copies of the Solzhenitsyn novel, which is also a best-seller in the West, appear to be circulating through a grapevine of intellectuals and to be stirring wide reaction and discussion.

Mr. Solzhenitsyn's book centers on the battle of Tannenberg, in which German forces in East Prussia put the czarist army to rout in the early stages of World War I.

Official Soviet reviewers have accused the author of glorifying German militarism and of heaping scorn on the disarray and blunders among the Russians. Some of the underground reviews have found in the novel "a truthful word" about a vital segment of Russian history.

Mrs. Tuchman's book focuses on errors and miscalculations among Western statesmen that dragged the world into war in 1914. But it also includes sev-

eral chapters on the eastern front that have now been seized upon by the Soviet authorities as a weapon against Solzhenitsyn.

The introduction, which does not mention Mr. Solzhenitsyn's work, appears intended to supplement Mrs. Tuchman's research and to use her findings to cast doubt indirectly on some of the novelist's assessments.

The official Soviet commentator, while acknowledging the Russian defeat at Tannenberg, seizes in particular on Mrs. Tuchman's view that the defeat must be evaluated as part of the overall strategy of the Allies in World War I.

## Colombey a Historic Site

COLOMBEY-LES-DEUX-EGLES, France, Jan. 10 (Reuters).—The home town and burial place of Gen. Charles de Gaulle was today declared a historic site. The picturesque eastern French country town thus will be subject to stringent restrictions on future development.

## PEOPLE: Ex-Premier of Denmark, Actress Wife Divorcing

Former Danish premier Jens Otto Krag, 68, and his actress wife Helle, 48, said Wednesday that their marriage is at an end. The announcement came three months after Krag resigned "for private reasons." Although the Krag's gave no reason for the divorce, rumor has it that Mrs. Krag, who began using her maiden name Helle Virkner, last year, is tired of political life. Krag's retirement was seen as a last ditch effort to save his marriage. Mrs. Virkner was in the news last summer when she appeared in a Copenhagen revue as a peroxide-blond prostitute. She then told newsmen "I don't think Jens will make a better prime minister with me in the kitchen." She is now appearing in a play at the Aalborg Theater in northern Jutland. Their 1959 marriage created a sensation. Krag, then foreign minister, eloped with the pretty actress to the South of France. They have two children, Jens Christian and Astrid Helene.



Helle Virkner... in '64 film.

Krag's first marriage (in 1950) to Swedish actress Britt Torgny also ended in divorce (in 1952).

...

Circumspect, that's the word on Henry Kissinger, after hours Tuesday night in Paris he had a quiet dinner with Freddy and Jan Cushing and a few of their friends, including Pat Lawford. But no press. And nobody from the embassy either. When a wire service reporter showed up for dinner, Kissinger's secretary, who was on the menu, Kissinger warned her not to give it. Asked about rumors that he was to remarry, he is said to have replied "Yeah, the press had it out before I had a chance to say no." No, he would not go out for a drink with friends later. Yet the fact for him to have his picture in the paper, he is said to have said.

Millionaire chess enthusiast Egon Everts of Solingen, West Germany, thinks he may be able to talk Bobby Fischer into taking part in his hometown's international chess tournament (June 7-20). And wouldn't it be nice if West German President Gustav Heinemann agreed to sponsor the event? "The president's name would add a little luster to the program," said Everts. As for Fischer, who has beaten Everts

"in two fast games" in 1970, "you can never tell about him. He might demand \$50,000 or he might say he doesn't want any money at all."

LIFTED: Princess Ira Furstenberg's posterior, according to Walter Scott in Parade Magazine, who says the job cost \$2,000.

ESTABLISHED: A scholarship fund in Seattle. Only convicted prostitutes need apply. The fund began with a \$1,500 fine that Superior Court Judge Charles Smith imposed on Ralph I. Giesberg, 75, following the latest conviction on charges that he was living off the earnings of a prostitute. The only taker so far was a woman, now on welfare, who wants to study counseling at Seattle Community College.

HEADLINE OF THE WEEK: "English Bump Goes Up to a 1.1," from the Daily Telegraph, London, Jan. 8. Steak, we presume.

They put extra cars on the Cornish Express Wednesday to take some 150 art lovers down Cornwall to wish sculptor Dame Barbara Hepworth happy 70th birthday. "Nothing," she said, "drives me dither" than being called a sculptress.

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